The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Executive Session of the Senate.

A Large Number of Nominations Made by the President.

Messrs. Motley, Curtin and Jay to be Foreign Ministers.

General Sanford to Supersede Minister Hale at Madrid.

General Sickles Declines the Mission to Mexico.

The New-York Revenue Nominations to Remain Unchanged.

The President Besieged by Politicians and Office-Seekers.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 12.

From 11 to 4 o'clock to-day the corridors of the Senate wing of the Capitol were filled with an anxious, expectant, and, for the most part, disappointed throng of office-seekers. The Senate, according to Presidential proclamation, met at 12 o'clock in Executive Session, but long before that hour there were hundreds at the Capitol. The galleries were open as usual, and for a few minutes, during which customary prayer was offered and the preliminary organization effected, spectators were admitted. Senator ANTHONY called the body to order precisely at 12, then came from Mr. HAMLIN the usual resolution providing for the notification, by committee to the Executive, that the Senate was ready to receive his communications. Two orders, offered by Mr. SUMNER, followed the usual one, fixing daily hour of meeting of the Senate for 12 o'clock noon; the second, that the Committees of the Senate as they stood at the close of the last session, be continued. The latter was made for the purpose of reference of the nominations which may be made to the proper such legislative departments, as they may be formed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Then the order came to vacate the galleries and bar, the doors, and the Senate was in executive session. The secret deliberation lasted from this hour to 2.20.

YEAST NOMINATIONS.

There was a brief interruption at 1.30 when General FOSTER, the President's Private Secretary, arrived with a long list of nominations, which may be found elsewhere, and which were referred to the Committees before they properly belonged.

NATURALIZATION TREATIES.

Five more such were submitted, four of which were ratified. These treaties were: one with Baden, a second with Wurtemberg, a third with Hesse, and a fourth with Belgium. All naturalization treaties drawn up on a basis similar to that of the one negotiated some time ago by Mr. BANCROFT with the North German Confederation.

Consent was given to the ratification of a Consular Convention with Belgium, and also to a Convention with that Government for the protection of trades marks and private property.

The Darien Ship-Canal treaty was next taken up and discussed at considerable length. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States of Colombia, reported against the ratification of this treaty with the United States some time ago. Mr. SUMNER to-day made a lengthy speech on the subject, explanatory of the objects of the treaty, and of the results likely to accrue by its ratification to this country. Mr. SHERMAN followed in an argument against the ratification, and Mr. STEWART succeeded him on the opposite side of the question, or in its favor, shortly after which the Senate adjourned.

THE LOBBY.

While the Senate was thus occupied, the crowd of place-hunters and lobbymen outside the walls of the Chamber increased with every half hour. General FOSTER had fairly to push his way for twenty yards to the main door of the Senate. The President, ever since the beginning of his Administration, has evinced a desire to give the public, at the earliest possible moment, all the official information which could be given consistently with the public interest. To this end he directed, some weeks ago, that a transcript of the nominations sent to the Senate should be delivered to the correspondents, and through them to the people simultaneously with the message.

FIGHT FOR THE NOMINATIONS.

This list came to-day as usual. The office-seekers made an effort to capture it or at least have it read to them before it was handed over to the representatives of the Press, for whom it was intended. The office of the Secretary of the Senate was crowded with interlopers, as General BUTLER would call them, who could not be moved by anything short of police force, to copy the names of the nominees. Subject to the interruptions of this throng and to be accurate at the same time, was an impossibility. Sergeant-at-Arms FRENCH kindly placed the President's room at the service of the correspondents, the doors of which were guarded by two or three stout fellows of the Capitol Police. In this apartment the list was read aloud by Mr. G. C. SWANSON, of the Secretary's office, and the result was a saving of time and temper to a large number of people.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

A large number of New-Yorkers came over by last night's train, reaching here this morning, and at once disposed themselves for action. Among them were Hon. HORACE GREELEY, WALDO HUTCHINS, Esq., Gen. PALMERTON, Gen. QUINBY, and Marshal MURRAY, of New-York; R. A. STUDWELL, GORDON L. FORD and JAMES RICHARD, of Brooklyn, and others. Some were brought over by the hitch in the recent appointments, others by the probable change in the Marshalship, and still others by the hope that there might be a change in the old slate, which would let in new names or keep in old ones; but the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue were firm, and all declared that if time permitted, the whole list should go back to-day. The fact that the objections which carried the list over were made against men in whom the President and the Secretary express special confidence (one reason for which is that they are not the special partisans of any particular political influence) has strengthened their cause, and the Senate will have to act upon them finally before new names are sent in.

MORE NOMINATIONS.

When General FOSTER appeared at the Senate with his message this afternoon, he announced privately to Senators that if an early adjournment did not take place, there would be another list of appointments this afternoon which, it was understood, would include many of the nominations which went over on Saturday, but as the official action of non-confirmation did not reach the President until nearly noon, and as the Senate adjourned a little after 3 o'clock, General FOSTER failed to reach the Capitol in time with a second list, which includes some revenue appointments and some consulates. New-Yorkers have been very numerous in all quarters to-day, the President being the main point of attack. The departments and the Capitol, however, have not been neglected, and a large amount of interviewing, buttonholing and confidential whispering has been going on.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who is desirous of the confirmation of Messrs. CLEVELAND and BAILEY for the Thirty-second District, held quite a levee in the Finance Committee room of the Senate, entertaining numerous members of that body with characteristic humor, while dry speeches on the Darien Ship Canal Treaty were going on inside. Mr. GREELEY has powerful backing in both of the officers whom he indorses, and he made friends for them to-day. He left this evening.

There was some talk to-day of trying to get Collectors FREELAND and FOND, of the Brooklyn Districts, transferred, but it was finally agreed to let them remain as originally appointed.

THE MARSHALSHIP.

There has been quite a warm interest manifested in the Marshalship, and numerous candidates have appeared, but the President has actually settled the matter by tendering the position to General F. C. BARLOW, and the nomination will probably go to the Senate to-morrow. When the nominations that failed by non-action come back, a resolution will be offered in the Senate placing them on the calendar in the same position that they occupied when the Senate adjourned. This will obviate the necessity of referring those that were reported.

THE FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

The nominations to-day, so far as the foreign Missions are concerned, are generally as it was reported they would be, with the exception of Minister to Stockholm, which is J. S. CARLILE, of West Virginia, instead of General PALMER, of New-York. The nomination of MOTLEY to England, CURTIN to Russia, and JAY to Austria, have been generally expected, and will be warmly approved. J. RUSSELL JONES, who goes to Brussels, is a lawyer at Galena, was formerly United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, and is a warm friend of both the President and Mr. WASHBURNE. General SANFORD's friends will be glad to learn that he goes from Brussels to Madrid, though the appointment was not sent in to-day. Colonel LEOPOLD MARKBREIT, who goes to Bolivia, is the editor of a German newspaper at Cincinnati, and rendered good service in the field during the war. Jas. H. PARTRIDGE, who goes to Nicaragua, is a Maryland[illegible] who has already represented this country at San Salvador, and speaks Spanish fluently. Wm. A. FILE, of Missouri, who goes to Venezuela, was a Methodist clergyman until he entered the army, in which he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress from St. Louis, but defeated for the Forty-first by less than two hundred votes. JOHN S. CARLILE, who goes to Sweden, is a lawyer, a native of Virginia, and was in Congress when the war broke out. He was always loyal, though somewhat on the Conservative order.

TWO COLORED AMBASSADORS.

J. H. CLAY, who goes to Liberia, is a native of Louisiana, who has negro blood in his veins, and is the WEBSTER D. BASSETT, the Principal of the Colored High School in Philadelphia, who goes to Hayti. The latter nomination was warmly praised by the colored people of intelligence at the Water. R. C. KING, who goes to the Argentine Republic, was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, and was sent to the same place by Mr. LINCOLN in 1861, but was recalled by Mr. JOHNSON. Other diplomatic and consular appointments will be announced to-morrow, of an equally satisfactory character. The appointment of Mr. MOTLEY to England, the retention of Mr. MARSH in Italy, and the transfer of Mr. SANFORD to Spain, are noted as especially fit appointments.

GENERAL SICKLES DECLINES.

General SICKLES has concluded to decline the mission to Mexico, so he gets no assurance that there will be any work there for a man of his active temperament.

EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

It is reported that upward of 2,000 men, armed with Spencer rifles, are soon to be dispatched from New-Orleans for Cuba, by the agents of the revolutionary Government. The Navy Department has stationed a vessel of war at the mouth of the Mississippi to prevent the departure of such expeditions, but it is stated that an effort will be made to send them from Key West.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

Senator SUMNER will move to-morrow to take up the *Alabama* Treaty, which will, of course, be rejected. It is reported to-night that an effort will be made to have this whole subject considered in open session. It is urged as an argument in favor of this course that the British people and the people of the United States may be better able to understand this whole question from the arguments which may be made on either side, and that a satisfactory basis of settlement may be the more easily arrived at.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

No arrangements have yet been made between the Government and the bricklayers at the Washington Navy-yard. The rules of the society will not allow the men to go to work at the reduced rates, and the orders from the Department will not allow the payment of full wages. Consequently the bricklayers' work remains entirely suspended. Some of the workmen of this city are opposed to the serenade to Senator SUMNER to-morrow night, as an injudicious interference on the part of the laboring classes of the District in the conflict of views between that Senator and the majority of his colleagues.

CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Claims Commission of the War Department, consisting of Generals HOOKER and GIBBON and Colonel D. W. CLINTON, is to be soon discontinued, and those officers will be assigned to other duty.

Professor AGASSIZ has engaged rooms at the Ebbitt House, and will arrive here to-morrow morning.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 12.

COTTON CLAIMS.

In the case of the steamboat *Bolivar*, R. C. NELSON et al., claimants in error, vs. ROSS & Co., et al., in error, in the Supreme Court of Alabama, Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree of the Court below, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the libel. The case involved claims for cotton lost in transportation, and which had been seized by the owners. The Court held, as against the Court below, that the Federal jurisdiction in marine and Admiralty cases extends from the sea as far up rivers as they are navigable, irrespective of tide waters.

In the case of JESSE SPEDDEN et al., plaintiff in error, vs. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of said Circuit Court with costs.

In the case of R. F. HALL et al., plaintiff in error, vs. GEORGE CAPPELL, in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of that Court, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this Court. Certain cotton transactions were involved in this case, in which the British Consul at New-Orleans bore a part. The occurrences were in 1862. The cotton was within the rebel lines. It is held that the Consul could not protect it by his official character, and that a Consul engaged in trade has no more rights in business during war than a citizen of the United States. The President issued his proclamation making exceptions of 36 parts of Louisiana, and Congress passed a law relative to rebel property, and the Secretary of the Treasury issued instructions pursuant to the statute. The military authorities could make no regulations or grant permits contrary to them. The contracts involved in the case before the Court were therefore void.

WAR CLAIMS.

The cases of The United States, appellants, vs. ALBERT L. MOWRY, SIMON J. MONDAY, JONATHAN P. BURTON, OLIVER H. GUERNSEY and BENJAMIN HIBBON were appeals from the Court of Claims. The facts are briefly these: In 1861 the parties above named severally supplied the Department of the Missouri with mortar and tug boats, railroad cars, horses, &c. General FREMONT was at that time in command of the Department, and McKINSTRY was acting as Quartermaster. The charge of fraud having been raised, the Secretary of War suspended the contracts, and a Board, under resolution of Congress, was appointed to investigate the claims. The parties submitted their claims to the Board, which awarded certain amounts, for which they receipted under protest. They afterward severally brought suit in the Court of Claims, which allowed them the remainder of the money claimed under the contracts. The Supreme Court held that these parties having voluntarily come before the Board and receipted the sums allowed were estopped from further claims. It was not designed by the Government that the proceedings should be commenced in one tribunal and ended in another. For these and other reasons, the Court (Justice NELSON delivering the opinion) reversed the decree of the Court of Claims, and remanded the causes, with directions to enter a decree dismissing the petition.

SUPREME COURT—THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day disposed of the case of WM. H. MCARDLE, the Mississippi editor, who, it will be recollected, was arrested, tried and sentenced to imprisonment by the military authorities several years ago, on the charge of writing and publishing seditious articles in his newspaper. He had appealed from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of Mississippi, which had denied the writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the appeal for want of jurisdiction.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

J. Lothrop Motley, to be Minister to England.

Leopold Markbreit, of Ohio, to be Minister Resident to Bolivia.

James H. Partridge, of Maryland, to be Minister to Nicaragua.

William A. File, of Missouri, to be Minister to Venezuela.

J. Russell Jones, of Illinois, to be Minister to Belgium.

John S. Carlile, of West Virginia, to be Minister to Stockholm, Sweden.

J. B. Clay, of Louisiana, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Liberia.

R. C. Kirk, of Ohio, to be Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic.

Stephen A. Hurlbut, to be Minister Resident to Bogota.

Miles A. Hudson, (colored,) of Iowa, to be Minister Resident to Guatemala.

Ebenezer D. Bassett, (colored,) of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Hayti.

Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Russia.

John Jay, of New-York, to be Minister to Austria.

L. P. Evans, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Peter E. Cutt, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee.

Dennis Jordan and James K. Kennedy, to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

James G. Adams, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

William G. Whipple, to be Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

William H. Whitfield, Second District, of Georgia.

Edward Baker, First District of Kentucky.

F. B. Hunt, Seventh District of Kentucky.

J. W. Sperling, Fifth District of Tennessee.

Edward Baker, Eighth District of Illinois.

Edgar P. Rose, Wyoming Territory.

Samuel A. Haley, First District of New-Hampshire.

Theodore J. Majors, Nebraska.

Theodore K. Kirkendall, First District of Mississippi.

Benjamin E. H. Fernandez, First District of Massachusetts.

Michael Wiedrich, Thirteenth District of New-York.

Orrin D. Lake, Twenty-fifth District of New-York.

T. T. Chase, Fifth District of Pennsylvania.

Edward Rate, Sixth District of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

William C. Morrill, Second District of Georgia.

Daniel W. Peabody, Fifth District of Tennessee.

Enoch Emery, Fifth District, Illinois.

Thos. Harlan, Wyoming.

E. B. Gale, Sixth, Michigan.

Andrew H. Young, First New-Hampshire.

Saml. I. Watson, Montana.

Foster Hooper, First Massachusetts.

John R. Brittenback, Sixth Pennsylvania.

Surveyors of Customs.

W. T. Miller, at Alton, Ill.

Wm. M. Evans, at Parkersburg, W. Va.

Collector of Customs.

Cyrus Northrup, at New-Haven, Conn.

Postmasters.

Jacob B. Webber at Kilbourne City, Wis.; Jas. Sharway at Kenosha, Wis.; Ira Ayre at Petersburg, Va.; J. M. Bass at Abingdon, Va.; Daniel S. Parker at Kankakee, Ill.; John R. Cameron at Ottawa, Ill.; John W. Crouch at Kansas City, Mo.; Jos. Tolen at Crouch's, Mo.; Cornelius Fellows at Petersburg, Va.; Josiah H. Fuller at Farwell, Minn.; J. M. Perry at Novacota, Texas; R. W. H. Brent at Muscatine, Iowa; R. S. Yandley at Clarksville, Texas; Francis Foster at Kansas City, Mo.; H. S. Gibbons at St. John's, Mich.; William Trowbridge at West Point, Mich.; M. M. Dinkgrave at Monroe, La.; C. B. Young, Fredericksburg, Va.; L. V. Jones, Paxton, Ill.; J. E. Whitenack, Jerseyville, Ill.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.; Geo. Hungerford, Oswego, Kan.; M. Anthony, Sarnac, N. Y.; C. D. Hollmand, Auburn, N. Y.; Simon Hotton, Saucon Falls, N. J.; John W. Clark, Montpelier, Vt.; Stephen Pierce, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; P. S. Jualyn, Carbondale, Penn.; Robt. Tredell, Norristown, Penn.; Wm. M. Kintner, Pottstown, Penn.; A. W. Kemper, Shamokin, Penn.; James R. Bloom, Bloomsburg, Penn.; David D. Diefenderfer, Allentown, Penn.; A. E. Bloom, Carlisle, Penn.; George L. Stone, Montrose, Penn.; Geo. W. Richards, Pittston, Penn.; H. J. Moody, Susquehanna Depot, Penn.; David Tidball, New-Castle, Penn.; M. H. Bingham, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. B. Beaumont, Sagg Harbor, N. Y.; E. H. Hall, Port Byron, N. Y.; J. H. Curran, Delaware, Ohio; Henry Stevenson, Greenville, Ohio; Mrs. Adaline Lungsden, Greenville, Ala.; Chas. P. Wheeler, Eufaula, Ala.; A. B. Hilliard, Lebanon, Ky.; Hector Bettis, Tallahassee, Fla.; R. L. Ware, Key West, Fla.

NEW-YORK CASE REHEARD.

The United States, plaintiff, vs. BENJAMIN ROSENBERG, certificate of a division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Mr. Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction. The Court then adjourned until Thursday.

INTERNAL REVENUE DETECTIVES.

Commissioner DELANO has issued the following order, viz.: That all commissioners of Internal Revenue Detectives appointed prior to March 15, 1869, which do not by their terms expire previous to the 30th day of April, 1869, shall terminate on the said 30th of April.

NATURALIZATION TREATIES.

The Senate confirmed no nominations to-day. The session was spent in the consideration of naturalization treaties between the United States and Belgium, Baden, Wurtemberg and several other German States.

DARIEN CANAL.

The Darien Canal treaty was discussed, but no action had upon it.

COLORED AMBASSADORS.

J. H. CLAY, who was nominated to-day as Minister to Liberia, and also EBENEZER D. BASSETT, of Philadelphia, as Minister Resident at Hayti, are colored men.

UNION BUILDINGS—NEW HOTEL.

The Government lease of the Union Buildings, adjoining the National Theatre, expires on the 1st of May. Parties from New-York are negotiating for the control of the property, with a view to establishing a first-class family hotel. The location, proposed—on Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's—is all that could be desired.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 12.

The Senate met at noon, pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States, and was called to order by the President pro tem., Mr. ANTHONY.

After prayer by the chaplain and the reading of the proclamation, Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the appointment of a committee of two to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might have to make, and the Chair named Messrs. HAMLIN and CAMERON as such committee.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER it was ordered that the daily sessions of the Senate be at 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered.

Also, that the standing Committees as constituted at the close of the last session be continued during the present session; and then, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

After about two hours spent in Executive Session the doors were reopened, and Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President replied that he would send in a communication immediately, and others as occasion might require.

A number of nominations were then received, and the doors were again closed.

The Senate adjourned at 3.20 o'clock.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Monday, April 12.

The Senate considered the claim bills in Committee of the Whole, and then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. MURPHY's resolution asking the Senate to return to the Assembly SWAINE's Two-tier Railroad bill to be amended, so as to locate the line twenty feet west of St. Peter's and Trinity Churches, was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HAY—Providing for bounties for killing wolves and panthers.

By Mr. N. B. SMITH—To incorporate the Wesleyan Church Building Association of America.

By Mr. KAVAN—Appointing two new Registers to supply vacancies and make indices in the Register's office.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Fifth-avenue and People's Savings Bank of New-York; for a bridge over the Chemung River at Chemung.

The Speaker presented the report of the new Capitol Commissioners in response to the resolution. The amount of money drawn from the State Treasury is $287,000; over $17,000 were received from the sale of the old building, and the amount expended up to the 15th of March is $128,000. They have accepted the plan adopted by the former Board and approved by the Comptroller, and ask leave of the Governor reserving the right to modify the same. The architect is now engaged in preparing modifications of said plan, which, it is believed, will fully meet the wishes of the Commissioners and the public. No additional legislation is required save the usual appropriations. From time to time to enable them to complete the work in the most economical and expeditious manner. A bill of them accompanied the report, which is signed by HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman, and JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary of the Board. *Adjourned.*

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad to consolidate with certain others; to incorporate the Fulton Savings Bank of New-York; for the relief of Hamilton Fish and Prospect Park Railroad; to facilitate the construction of the Schoharie Valley Railroad.

George S. Twitchell, Jr.'s History—His Evidence in Business Offices Upon Mrs. Fisk.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Unless Mrs. TWITCHELL should make a statement as to her knowledge of the murder of her husband, the epilogue to the drama of blood has opened with a wave of the magic wand. Mrs. Hunt is in her grave; Young Twitchell awaits the resurrection morning in the cemetery at Sixth and Washington streets, while his widow has taken temporary refuge in a cloistered convent in the upper portion of the city.

The history of this parties is full of terrible interest. Much of it was long known, but withheld, because the tale would confer no benefit upon anybody, and might—as it cannot now—do injury to some. That young TWITCHELL had some earnest friends is shown in the willingness with which they have gone to his aid, and, to save the face, by supplying him with the means to perform it. The identity of the person who furnished the fatal aid will never probably be known. No respectable druggist would sell it to a stranger. It is not used in the arts, and, only in a dilute form, in the shape of medicine, it is applied when directed by prescription, but never otherwise. As an article of commerce, it is sold in either phials, with glass stoppers, carefully labeled, the vial being hermetically inclosed in a case of tin. As found on Friday, in TWITCHELL's room, the half-emptied bottle was stopped by a cork, and without any label or external case.

TWITCHELL, Jr., was not born in wedlock. Proving childless at the expiration of two years after his marriage, Mr. TWITCHELL induced his wife to adopt a child, which she did, and brought him to his home. The mother of the child was then about 17 years of age. She lived in Brooklyn, in a domestic capacity, with a respectable family. She afterward married wealthily, and now resides not far from the confines of this city, in circumstances of affluence. It is alleged that there came to the house of Rev. Mr. BRINGHURST, a few evenings before the execution, a young girl so very like to TWITCHELL, as to warrant the inference that she was his sister. She was introduced by a lady member of Mr. BRINGHURST's congregation, but not by name. The object of her visit, as she afterwards said, was to be permitted to accompany the clergyman in his visit to the jail on the occasion of the next call. Mr. BRINGHURST assured her that she had over-estimated his influence; that in the first place, the consent of the Prison Inspectors was indispensable, and next that TWITCHELL begged that no women except his step-aunt, Mrs. ROUTH, should be admitted to his room. Pressing still more earnestly her request, she said that Mr. BRINGHURST had misapprehended her meaning; that she desired to see the body of GEORGE after he was hanged. If he were reprieved she would withdraw the application. She shed tears profusely, and left with the promise that after the execution her identity should be disclosed by the side of the corpse. Whether she persisted in her endeavors to do this we know not; she probably thought that the body would not be relinquished to the family, as it was.

A county equipage came up to the prison two days before the execution, from which alighted a female of mature years, expensively but not showily attired, who brought at the prison gates an interview with the murderer to his call. As the TWITCHELLS had begged their aged relative, than his relatives, should see him, her request was denied, but the idea of those who have known the TWITCHELL history is that that lady was his mother.

TWITCHELL was a freethinker. All who knew him speak of him as a gentle, young man, of a temperamental organization, with habits and tastes tending toward refinement. Of his cowardice it is unnecessary to speak. It equaled his repugnance to exertion and his spendthrift prodigality with whatever money he could obtain. The sentiments of Joseph Chenery and Mr. Gemmon, in the novel of *Ten Thousand a Year*, are somewhat parallel to his own, and the manner employed were the same. Upon the walls of the cell were left portraits of Mr. BRINGHURST and two friends, and a covered pencil sketch, by TWITCHELL, of a female, with the idea of anticipating the gallows's curtain. As he shuddered at the view of the gibbet as its distance shortened, he wondered to Dr. BUTCHER "whether there really was a God." And when on the day before his death he sickened and vomited in his cell at the thought of the halter, his anguish took the shape of appeals to God—"if there was a God"—to strike him dead in advance of death by the noose.

TWITCHELL's business ventures were all failures, and finally, a few days before the murder, he sold, without his wife's knowledge, her carriage, which was her sole property, she not being discovered until after his arrest. His habits were extravagant, and his expenses were still further increased by the fact that he was unfaithful to his second spouse. And when the discovery came of his efforts to raise money by a mortgage upon property which was not his own, his affairs were in a desperate condition. The exposure was to have been made the day following the murder.

The full verdict of the Coroner's jury is as follows:

"The jury find that GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., came to his death by the use of prussic acid, administered by himself. The evidence did not satisfactorily show by what means or agency the poison was administered. The jury are of the opinion that greater vigilance on the part of the prison authorities might, if not have prevented the poison being furnished, at least have led to its discovery before it was administered. The jury would recommend to the consideration of the Commissioners of the County Prisons the adoption of such rules and regulations as will prevent a similar occurrence in the future."

TELEGRAMS.

The Property of Suspected Cubans to be Confiscated by the Spaniards.

The Insurgents Concentrating their Forces at Cinco Villas.

Speech of Mr. Disraeli on the Irish Church Question.

CUBA.

Confiscation of the Property of Suspects—Barbarities by the Rebels—Their Numbers Exaggerated.

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday, April 12.

A private letter has been received here from a reliable source in Havana, which says that the Government there intends to confiscate the property of all suspected parties. The writer urges Cubans now in the United States to lose no time in placing their property in the hands of foreigners.

HAVANA, Monday, April 12.

The *Diario* reports that the insurgents at Siguanea decapitated a young girl and shot two others.

Brigadier-General TETORIA, of the Spanish army, has arrived at Havana.

Captain-General DULCE, at a recent meeting of officers, made a speech, in which he highly complimented the volunteers for their courage and zeal.

The *Diario* says the woods surrounding Puerto Principe have been set on fire, and adds that the troops will soon clear the vicinity of rebels.

Many small bands of insurgents are operating near Cinco Villas. Their numbers are increasing in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and it is supposed they are going to Cinco Villas, where they will mass their forces. This movement, it is thought, explains the recent disappearance of the rebels from the jurisdiction of Jiguaua.

A report was in circulation yesterday that CESPEDES had been captured; but it proves to be unfounded.

The steamship *Tonicia*, from New-Orleans for Hamburg, arrived here to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Appointments to the Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, Monday, April 12.

A meeting of the Conservative members of Parliament was held to-night. Over 200 members attended. Mr. DISRAELI was present, and made a speech, in which he indicated the future policy of the party on the Irish Church question, and announced the amendments which would be proposed by the Opposition to the bill now pending in the House of Commons. These amendments are in effect that grants made to the Irish Church since the Reformation are to remain intact; that glebe lands be retained by their present holders without purchase, and that the union of the Irish Church and the Church of England cease in 1872. Important modifications of the financial sections of the bill are also proposed, including the establishment of a capitalized sum for the support of the clergy, instead of the granting of annuities, and the application of a large portion of the Church revenues to the support of public worship, and to defray the expenses of the management of the Church. Finally, an effort is to be made to have all the clauses in the bill referring to the Maynooth grant and the *Regium Donum* stricken out.

Mr. DISRAELI's plan was favorably received, and the proceedings of the meeting were marked by much enthusiasm.

ITALY.

Italian Embassador to the United States, England and Turkey.

FLORENCE, Monday, April 12.

BERTINATTI, the Italian Minister to Constantinople, goes to Washington in the same capacity. BARNABOI succeeds BERTINATTI at Constantinople. CADORNA has been appointed Minister to London.

ROME.

The Jubilee—The Pope Pardoning Political Offenders.

LONDON, Monday, April 12.

The Pope, on the occasion of the jubilee in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his succession to the priesthood, granted pardons to a large number of persons, including many political offenders.

HUNGARY.

The Deak Party Gaining Largely in the Elections.

PESTH, Monday, April 11.

The elections in Hungary and Croatia have resulted largely in favor of the Deak party, which will have a majority of one hundred members in the new Diet.

PARAGUAY.

Military Expedition in Search of President Lopez.

LONDON, Monday, April 12.

The latest advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Allies were preparing to send an expedition of 12,000 men from Asuncion into the interior of Paraguay in search of President LOPEZ.

A Mysterious Murder at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, April 12.

This morning WARREN BLANCHARD was found dead in his house in this city. The usual inmates, consisting of his wife and two girls, had fled, and the affair is involved in a mystery. All the doors and windows of the house were bolted from the inside, except one from which the woman and girls escaped. BLANCHARD's head was found in a brass kettle, and bore marks of a pistol ball. Nothing is known of the matter except that the neighbors heard a disturbance at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and the report of a pistol, when a man ran out of the house and the noise ceased. As the house was closed as disorderly, no attention was paid to the proceedings. The woman before leaving cleared away all traces of blood, and there were no indications of the manner in which the deed was performed.

Damages Against a Railroad Company for Assault.

BOSTON, Monday, April 12.

The suit of JOHN A. COLEMAN against the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, claiming damages for assault and ejectment from a car by defendant's agent, resulted in awarding $4,500 to the plaintiff.

Miss KATE FIELD repeated her lecture on "Women in the Lyceum" this afternoon, in Chickering's Hall, by request of Governor CLAFLIN, JOHNS QUINCY, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and others. The hall was filled with a delighted audience. Miss FIELD has been requested to repeat the lecture in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Grain Trade in Buffalo—Reduction in the Rates of Elevating.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 12.

At a meeting of the Western Elevating Company this afternoon, which was fully attended, two propositions were discussed, first, to dissolve the present association; second, to reduce the rates of elevating to a half cent per bushel. Both points were fully discussed, and the prevailing sentiment was, that elevating can be done more cheaply by an association than by individuals, and the feeling was general that the proper course to pursue is to reduce the rates to half a cent per bushel. The meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday for the decision of the points discussed.

The Silver Mining in the Nevada Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 12.

The Gold Hill Mines were uncovered to-day, and no traces of smoke were observed. Ladies were sent down and extinguished almost immediately by the foul air. The blowers of several of the mines were set in operation, and streams of water turned on, with the expectation of expelling the poisonous atmosphere and absorbing the gases. Preparations have been made to remove the dead bodies as soon as it is possible to enter the mines. A party to-day descended to a point 600 feet below the level of the mines, but the air extinguished their lights. They immediately gave the signal to hoist, although not feeling the bad air themselves. Great interest is manifested to ascertain the damage to the mines. To-day the Yellow-Jacket, Crown Point and Kentuck stock sold in advance of Saturday's quotations, in anticipation of slight damage by the fire.

The U. S. steamer *Saginaw* arrived to-day from Alaska via Victoria.

The English iron-clad *Zealous*, Admiral HASTINGS, sailed from Victoria on the 10th inst. for England via Valparaiso.

The revenue cutter *Lincoln* sailed for Alaska to-day. She will visit ports Tongas, Wrangle, Sitka and Kodiak, and then the islands of St. George and St. Paul, where revenue officers will be stationed.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 40@$1 45. Legal-tenders, 71.

Cleared—*Budweiser* for Manila. Arrived—Whale ship *Roscoe*, from the South Pacific, with 750 barrels sperm oil; spoke, Feb. 12, whale ship *Roxanna*, with 800 barrels sperm oil; *Concord*, with two whales.

The steamer *Golden City*, from Panama, arrived this evening.

Stinging Reply to Ex-President Johnson's Speech.

NASHVILLE, Monday, April 12.

HENRY S. FOOTE replies in the *Press & Times* this morning to a portion of Ex-President JOHNSON's speech, in which he assumes that JOHNSON charged him with ingratitude. He denies the charge, and argues that he owes nothing to the forbearance or generosity of JOHNSON, who, he alleges, together with Mr. SEWARD, treated him unkindly and cruelly. He denounces JOHNSON as a seditionist, to whom the people of Tennessee are indebted for disfranchisement, charges him with usurpation and tyranny, and admonishes the people of the Southern States not to be controlled by him; but to accept the legislation of Congress and confide in General GRANT, who, he assures them, is their friend, and desires to restore them to prosperity and good government. He also charges that JOHNSON is opposed to negro suffrage and political equality, and refers to JOHNSON's interview with FRED. DOUGLAS, in which he said these things would lead to a war of races to sustain him.

Ex-President JOHNSON is still in Nashville, and has abandoned his proposed trip to Europe, preferring to devote his time and energies in behalf of the disfranchised of the South. He will speak in all the Southern States. He leaves for Memphis on Wednesday.

A Young Lady Shot in Sodomy in Maryland—Sympathy for Cadmus Fortebriste.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, April 12.

On Saturday evening at Jarrettsville, Harford County, Md., Miss Clara Gill was shot and killed by NICHOLAS MCCOMAS. About twenty persons were seated on the porch of the village hotel, when Miss GILLESPIE suddenly appeared and drew a pistol and fired three shots at MCCOMAS. The alleged cause of the murder was seduction. Miss GILLESPIE had previously brought suit against MCCOMAS for breach of promise of marriage. Both parties were highly respectable.

AMOS GREEN, for many years connected with the cotton manufacturing interests of this city, died on Saturday, at the age of 67 years. He was largely interested in the Warren Cotton Mills.

On Saturday night a meeting of American and Cuban ladies and gentlemen was held at the residence of Mrs. A. LEWORIE PHELPS, Sedgwick, M. DE COLAS, Vice-President, and Señora MANCEBO DE SHANNON, Secretary of the Junta Patriotica, of New-York, were present. A committee of thirteen ladies was appointed to determine the proper action in regard to Cuban affairs. A branch society, in regard to the sick and wounded of the Cuban army, was formed. The meeting was addressed by SAMUEL SHANNON, of New-York; Hon. C. E. PHELPS, of Maryland, and others.

The Grand Jury have indicted the proprietors of two places of amusement in this city, where the "sun-cun" was exhibited.

Loss of a Steamer in Arkansas—Seventeen Persons Drowned.

MEMPHIS, Monday, April 12.

A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Appeal* gives the following particulars of the loss of the steamer *B. A. Thompson*, commanded by Captain FRASIER, bound from Cincinnati to Little Rock and Fort Smith, laden with bacon, flour, agricultural implements, furniture and lime. She had on board about eighteen passengers, five of whom were ladies, including the Captain's wife. She struck a snag at Erwin's Landing, forty miles below Little Rock, at 2 A. M. Saturday, and sank immediately in nine feet of water, sinking the lime and setting the boat on fire. An effort was made to throw the lime overboard, but the crew were driven away by the heat of the flames. After considerable difficulty in keeping the men back the ladies were landed on a sand-bar. In the meanwhile the yawl used to save the crew was swamped by too many jumping in, which caused the great loss of life. Seventeen lives were lost; eight whites, including Captain ELY, first clerk; JOHN FRASIER, second clerk; the cook, a lame cabin boy, of New-Albany; Mr. TRAVIES, of Little Rock, and three others, names not yet known; nine colored persons, including a chambermaid and eight deck hands. The *Caldwell* coming up brought the survivors of the wreck to this city. It is reported that the officers of the *Thompson* behaved with great coolness.

The ladies on board were hardly aware of an accident before they were safely landed. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The former, valued at $18,000, was insured in Cincinnati companies. The value of the cargo is unknown.

Organization of the Kentucky Legislature—The Fifte

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J.; Sutherland and Ingraham, J. J.
—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
Non-enumerated motions.

Nos. 10—Zabriskie vs. Wheeler et al. 11—Phillips vs. Wheeler et al. 12—Smith vs. Wheeler et al.

Nos. 13—Zabriskie vs. Wheeler et al. 14—Phillips vs. Wheeler et al. 15—Smith vs. Wheeler et al.

Submitted yesterday.

Nos. 2—Hughes et al. vs. Roosevelt. 6—Thompson et al. vs. Parker. 12—Butler vs. Trudow. 14—Sandford vs. Sandford. 17—Jackson et al. vs. Butler. 18—Butler, assignee, vs. Trudow. 19—Reformed Prot. Dutch Church at Wantage vs. B. L., etc. vs. Brown, Exr., &c. 21—Gardner et al. vs. Tyler. 22—Force et al. vs. Clark. 23—Painter vs. Clark.

Nos. 24—Dey et al. vs. Van Syckel et al. 25—Bonesteel, Rec., vs. Bonesteel et al. 26—Cornell et al. vs. Cornell et al. 27—Cornell et al. vs. Cornell et al. 28—Mead et al. vs. Lewis et al. 29—Dunnings et al. vs. Schoepel et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
Demurrer.

No. 1—Hudson vs. Bernard et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos. 149—Pinter, surv'r, vs. Hatfield et al. 150—Pinter vs. Gilman et al. 179—Lathrop & M. Co. vs. Lathrop & Manuf'g Co. et al. 197—Gilman vs. McClellan et al. 270—Lambert vs. Blair et al. 311—Loftus vs. Hoeft. 321—Klingenstein vs. Lux. 324—Richmond, Trustee, vs. Thompson et al. 331—Dwyer et al. vs. Levy et al. 342—Michelsicher vs. Schuster et al. 349—Koch et al. vs. Schumann. 367—Elmendorf vs. Savage et al. 369—Manget vs. Brock. 380—Watt vs. Reynolds. 384—Brown vs. Coster. 431—Striker et al. vs. Striker. 432—Townsend vs. Luyster et al. 433—Place vs. Place et al. 434—Same vs. Same. 435—Astor et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. 436—Same vs. Same. 438—Kenney vs. Levy et al. 439—Farrington vs. The Mayor, &c. 440—James vs. Sage, imp'd. 441—Wooster vs. Rosenheck et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—*Calendar called at 12 M.*

No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 871—Barrett, Adm'r, vs. Singer Manufacturing Co. 878—Young vs. Nat. G. Nav. Co. 887—Grob vs. Carbery et al. 888—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Exr., &c. 891—Mead et al. vs. Lewis et al. 892—Dunnings et al. vs. Schoepel et al.

Nos. 893—Phelps vs. Carter et al. 894—Hufnagel Adm'r, &c., vs. Cantine. 901—Costello vs. Cary. 904—Dodge vs. Lozier et al. 876—De Witt vs. Crandall et al. 877—Harnett vs. Lynch. 878—Keenan vs. Hopkins. 879—Lost Valley vs. Allerton et al.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 882—Morton et al. vs. Allerton et al. 884—Alberts vs. Allerton et al. 885—Doty vs. Allerton et al. 886—Hoy vs. Douglas. 887—Gowdy et al. vs. McKnight. 888—Pelletier vs. Stoch. 742—McDonald vs. Wadsden.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

General Term Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos. 1—Dunning vs. Odell. 1180—Parish vs. U. S. Mach. Org'g Co. 1848—Merle vs. Moore. 1849—Hoffman vs. Peoples. 1850—Williams vs. Brown. 1851—Peck vs. Darnell. 1852—Friedman vs. Met. Paper Collar Co. 1853—Lattig vs. Percival. 1854—Foster vs. Mason. 1855—Same vs. Same. 1856—Gale vs. Hanlon. 1857—Wakemy vs. Roberts. 1858—Dyson vs. Levy. 1859—Roberts vs. Williams. 1860—Same vs. Same. 1861—Kelly vs. Gibbons. 1862—Phelps vs. Clark.

Nos. 1—Clark vs. Smith, Jr. 2—Hotz vs. Mitchell. 3—Harrigan vs. Willis. 4—Stoddard vs. Shattuck. 5—Squadrilla vs. Melville. 6—Drinnan vs. Hart. 7—Gallagher vs. Lee. 8—Schmick vs. Falcock. 9—Dickenson vs. Kemp. 10—Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder J. K. Hackett—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 1—The People vs. Henry Howe, grd larcy. 2—The People vs. Francis Mahan, robbery. 3—The People vs. James Welsh, burglary. 4—The People vs. Wm. Jones and Thomas Bradley, attempt to burglarize. 5—The People vs. Walter Scott Wells, alias Alfred King, alias Moore, larcy pocket book. 6—The People vs. John Smith, etc., at burg. and grand larceny.

Nos. 7—The People vs. Elizabeth Brown, g. lar. 8—The People vs. Minnie Linquist, larceny from person. 9—The People vs. Thomas Kelly, assault to rob. 10—The People vs. Eugene Ogden, of goods of John Jones. 11—The People vs. Jerry Downey and Thos. Donnelly, burglary and grand larceny. 12—The People vs. Thomas Beach, larcy from the person.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.—SUNDAY, APRIL 18.

Nos. 21—White vs. Buchanan. 22—Haggerty vs. Campbell. 23—Crozier vs. Boston and Newport and N. Y. Steamship Co. 24—Hanna vs. David. 25—Mallory vs. Tray. Ins. Co. of Hartford. 26—Jackson vs. Churchill. 27—Bolther vs. Brown. 28—Ferguson vs. Willard Mem. Church. 29—Doherty vs. Mullen. 30—Gilmore vs. Gilmore. 31—Read vs. Jones.

Nos. 32—Dudley vs. Clapsell. 33—Miller vs. White. 34—Gregory vs. Drake. 35—Regan vs. Maloney. 36—Collins vs. Hoffman. 37—Werkiser vs. Leubert. 38—Barnard vs. Wintjen. 39—Van Rockelen vs. Bat. Nat. Bank. 40—Stevens vs. Rockville National Bank. 41—Armstrong vs. Coleman. 42—Doherty vs. Campbell.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.—APRIL 12.

Nos. 81—Moran vs. Brooklyn Ice Co. 82—Hoepfer vs. Kelberger. 83—Hudson vs. Hudson. 84—Hughes vs. McIntyre. 85—Merry vs. Holmes. 86—Flanagan vs. Erie Basin Dry Dock Co.

Nos. 87—Dunn vs. Cassidy. 88—Cassidy vs. Harris. 89—Butterworth vs. Gluts. 90—Penfield vs. Blackwell. 91—McDonnell vs. Lawlor. 92—Hardy vs. Keeler.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION—DAMAGES—INTEREST—COSTS ON APPORTIONMENT.

Baron de Lieormanto vs. *The Steam Ferryboat Relief.*—This was a libel for collision in which the Court had rendered a decree holding both parties in fault, and directing an apportionment of the damages. The matter went to a Commissioner, who made a report as to the damages, to which both parties excepted.

The libellant excepted among other grounds, on the ground that the Commissioner allowed only six per cent. interest on the amount of the repairs, and did not allow interest on demurrage which was allowed.

The claimant excepted, claiming that no interest should have been allowed on the demurrage.

Held by the Court—That interest on the amount paid for repairs is a consequence of the collision and a proper item of damages. That the proper rate of interest is seven per cent. That no interest should be allowed on the demurrage, the libellant having failed to show that he sustained any loss of service of his vessel, or any damage by reason thereof. That the Commissioner should report the details and including the interlocutory decree, and of entering the final decree. The costs of the reference and of the exceptions to the report should be given to the libellant, as the tribunal before the Commissioner related almost wholly to the damages and to a claim for permanent injury, both of which were disallowed.

For libellant, Wooster & Foster; for claimants, R. D. Gilliam.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Justice Bradley.

THE FORT WASHAKEN ROBBERY CASE.

William Buckley was yesterday brought up for trial on the charge of having stolen some pots of paint, glass and other property from Fort Washaken, Staten Island, in the month of September last. Buckley carried on the business of junk dealer at Fort Richmond, and it was alleged that he carried the property away from the fort during a visit he had made there for the purpose of pretending his business, and Major McMurray afterward found and recognized the property as belonging to the United States Government, and identified the prisoner as the man who had stolen the goods, not knowing that they had been stolen.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS AND THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Wm. G. Fargo, President of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, Elmore F. Rose, &c., vs. Jas. W. Satchford et al.—This case is again before the Court, this time on an order to show cause, granted by Judge Cardozo, why the defendants should not be restrained from proceeding or taking any further proceedings in the several suits mentioned in the complaint, and from bringing any motion for the purpose of reminding, consulting or disturbing in any way interfering with the management or administration of the Merchants' Union Express Association Company. There are some new facts beyond those already published in the Times. The day was mainly occupied with the reading of papers. The argument on the motion for receivership, and also that in the omnibus suit, will be commenced this morning.

For the Plaintiffs, Messrs. Comstock, J. K. Parker, C. A. Rapallo, and Sewell & Fearon; for defendants, Messrs. E. W. Stoughton and J. E. Burrill.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 12.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE CHENEY WILL CASE IN A NEW SHAPE—CHARGES OF FRAUD.

Elias A. Brock vs. *Charles Kessler Smith and Harriet S. Christy.*—This case came before the Court to-day in a new shape. The Christy will has been in litigation for several years, and for some time past the public lost sight of it in a measure. Now, however, the interest is revived in consequence of a proceeding had between the executor of the estate of a New-York Counselor, Charles Kessler Smith, in here certain stock (Harlem road, and to compel an accounting. Mr. Smith died, leaving a will, in which Mrs. Harriet E. Christy died, a legacy, purporting to be his will, was presented to the Surrogate for probate, but was at once contested on the ground of undue influence. It appeared that the last of Edwin P. Christy's legitimate children, and died in A. will, the name of the child was Edwin Byron Christy, and by the terms of the will it was left to Harriet Christy, and the plaintiff Elias A. Brock, Trustee, for the benefit of the child Edwin Byron. At first it was opposed by the defendant, C. K. Smith, but ultimately the opposition was withdrawn, and the will was admitted. The plaintiff Brock, for some reason, made a conveyance of her interest in the property, and he has a portion of it, to be taken. Kessler Smith, Attorney and Counselor at law. The plaintiff claims that this was procured by fraud, that Edwin Byron Christy, in and by his will, made the plaintiff Mackenzie, and his mother, the other; that E. P. Christy died May 21, 1861, intestate, leaving a large estate, mainly in real property, situated in New-York and Kings Counties; that Edwin Byron Christy, the son, died April 4, 1866, leaving a will dated Sept. 22, 1864; that in April, 1867, the defendant, Chas. Kessler Smith, Attorney and Counselor at law, "taking advantage of the confidential relations which had long existed between the plaintiff and the defendant, Harriet E. Christy, procured from her a deed executed to him, Smith, of all the real estate in New-York and Kings Counties of which Edwin P. Christy died seized;" Smith claimed it was a trust deed, but the plaintiff, Brock, says the whole transaction was based upon misrepresentations and in fraud of her rights. By way of accounting to the plaintiff, the sum of $10,000 Mr. Smith says were paid to Judge Samuel Jones, and a like sum to John R. Hasbin, as counsel fees. The whole amount which the plaintiff claims she has been fraudulently deprived of is $80,000.

The complaint then sets forth that defendant Smith sold ten lots in Bushwick, Kings County, under the pretended trust; three large plots of land at New-Utrecht, also other property in the neighborhood of Brooklyn, Jamaica, Greenpoint and Newtown, and that he has converted the proceeds to his own use. The prayer of the complaint the plaintiff sets forth that Charles Kessler Smith, taking advantage of the confidential relations existing, induced the plaintiff by the pretended consideration of $80,000, to execute and deliver to him a certain deed of the Grand-street property. Plaintiff says she never received any consideration for such a deed, that the whole thing was a fraud, &c.

On the other side, the defendant denies all the material allegations, and in a long answer, sets up the facts as he claims they can be proved on the trial.

The case was opened and one witness examined, when the hour of adjournment having arrived, the trial was postponed until Tuesday morning.

For plaintiff Messrs. Huntington and Blackman; for defendants G. Bainbridge Smith and Ex-Judge Emott.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 12.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

Leon Bamberger vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—This was an action to recover from defendant the sum of $8,383 49, being the value of three cases of calf skins, claimed as the property of plaintiff, but which had been seized by the defendant under an execution or attachment against Louis Bamberger & Co. The circumstances surrounding the case, as developed in the testimony during the four days occupied by the trial are as follows: In 1867 Leon Bamberger and Gustav J. Bamberger carried on the business of boots in leather in this City, under the firm name of Bamberger & Company, against whom Simon Bamberger, the father of Leon, had a judgment for $48,000. Without the knowledge of his parents, Leon Bamberger, three cases of leather removed from the premises above and stored at another place, with the intention of escaping from them; but before the loan could be perfected, the sheriff came down upon them with judgments and attachments to the amount of about $60,000, and Leon Bamberger, one of the partners, had at the time $20,000 in notes, which were levied upon and seized, $10,000 of which he paid to satisfy the judgment of the latter. Simon Bamberger, the plaintiff, of which was made up by securities already transferred by him to his son, Leon. Among the property seized by the Sheriff were the three cases in question, which, after the proceeds of the other property had been distributed, the plaintiff claimed and purchased by him, from his son, for another and large sum to the amount by the Sheriff. Among the witnesses for the plaintiff was his father, against whom a portion of the amount would have to be paid if the suit was successful, and testified in behalf of the Sheriff was the partner (Theodore) of the firm whose property was seized. It was claimed by the defendant that the transaction was a fraud on the creditors of the firm, and that the property in the hands of one was equally chargeable in equity and law as a partnership in the other, and that the transaction was a fraud upon

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ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ELECTION.
The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 16 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.
The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New City Hall.
The Transfer Books will be closed SATURDAY, April 3, 1869.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1869.

NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, the 12th inst., the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK will occupy their new Banking-house, No. 187 Broadway, one door below Warren-st.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE TO APPEAR by evidence presented to the undersigned, it is hereby made to appear that the UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the acts of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act. Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act of June 3, 1864. In testimony whereof, I have my hand and seal of office, this 12th day of March, 1869.
HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency. [L.S.] No. 1,581. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROSBECK & CO.,
(JOHNSTON BUILDING.)
NO. 2 BROAD-ST.

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest.
Coupons payable in New-York April and October.
Principal payable 1906.

Length of road	140 miles
Capital stock	$3,000,000
First mortgage	2,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May next will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.
L. M. L. WOSN, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1869—2 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115¾	114¾	6-20 Coupon, '67	113¾	113¾
Coupon, 1881	115¾	116¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	113¾	113¾
5-20 Reg., 1865	109¾	110¾	10-40 Registered	104¾	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	109¾	110¾	10-40 Coupon	105¾	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '66	112¾	113¾	Gold	135¾	136¾
5-20 Coupon, '67	113¾	114¾	U. S. Cur. Fdg.	103¾	104
5-20 Coupon, '68	113¾	117¾			
Jan. and July	112¾	113¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$1,000,000 GOLD.
SIX PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI.
Coupons payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., in the City of New-York. The principal and interest (in gold) to be payable in coin. Length of road, 72¼ miles, from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, making a through line, with the connection now completed from Omaha to St. Louis, and completed to Kansas City by the Union and Central Pacific Road with San Francisco. The total amount of bonds, all that can be issued, is $1,000,000—less than $14,000 per mile—and are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company. A portion of the road is now in successful operation; the balance is being rapidly constructed, and will be completed during the Summer.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. are the trustees for the bonds, who receive the money and pay it over to the Company on the completion of each section of ten miles.
The road is being built entirely with cash, economically and in a substantial manner. The Directors and officers are all men of the highest standing and responsibility. The country through which it runs are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State, making the security first-class—as we have recommended to our friends as a desirable investment, equal, in our estimation, to any we have ever sold. The California-Pacific 7 per cent. Bonds were closed out by us in January last, and are now offered at a slight advance of from 1 to 2 per cent, and are in good demand at the price. We confidently look for a corresponding, if not greater, advance in the St. Louis and St. Joseph 6 per cent. Bonds.
The undersigned, through the undersigned, offer a limited amount at 97½, and accrued interest in currency, reserving the right to advance the price without notice. Pamphlets and other marketable securities received at market rates. For pamphlets and further particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 25 bonds, numbered as follows: 22, 27, 37, 41, 47, 52, 57, 61, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.
The principal of the above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 112 and 114 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. BEERS,
Vice-President and Actuary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse, who thoroughly understands both the German and English languages; has no objection to go in the country or travel; would prefer an American family; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 62 West Washington-square, front parlor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress and chambermaid; understands both plain and fancy sewing; would go in the country only for the Summer months. Can be seen at her present employer's (where she has been for the last five years), No. 20 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl as cousinmaid or waitress; would make herself useful; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 53d-st. Will be found worth looking after.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as laundress, who understands ironing; the other as first-class chambermaid; have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 229 East 30th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl; can cook, wash and iron; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has good City references from last place. Call at No. 426 West 40th-st., between 9th and 10th ave.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, TO GO out by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 609 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; no objection to travel for the Summer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 45 East 22d-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a few gentlemen's or families' washing; can do it in first-class style; understands French fluting and plain ironing. Call or address at Mrs. MCDONALD, 129 West 34th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has best of City reference. Call at No. 246 West 17th-st., near 8th-ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do up the finest muslins and French fluting to save trouble; none but first-class private families need apply. Can be seen at No. 130 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and to wait upon a lady; or as nursemaid; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 10th-st., near 5th-ave.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, at her own residence, family washing; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call or address: No. 229 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German woman as a good cook; thoroughly understands plain and fancy cooking; good City references. None but private families need apply; for two days, if not engaged, at No. 44 East 12th-st., near 3d-ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant widow woman, (has a baby,) to do general housework; none so object; is willing to go Sunnyside, first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook and assist in washing and ironing; has unexceptionable City references. Call for two days at No. 1,388 Broadway, second floor, near 38d-st.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE OR A hotel, a situation as pastry cook; willing to do thoroughly competent young woman; capable of taking full charge of a dining-room; best of City references. Call at No. 1,388 Broadway, second floor, near 38d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young girl as nurse or seamstress or to go out by the day to sew; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 127 West 34th-st., one flight of stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing, a situation; in master of her business; good references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 416 8th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND competent girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at the residence of her former mistress, No. 10 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 235 East 40th-st., near 2d-ave.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine sewing; is an excellent hairdresser; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 53d-st.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 222 East 31st-st., near 2d-ave.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Pilden.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Characters by Mlle. Rosico and Mons. Anjier.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA VIE PARISIENNE. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Cartier.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
FAZIO, OR THE ITALIAN WIFE. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

MEXICAN EXHIBITIONS.
No. 785 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, with great portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$15
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	4
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	7
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
Five copies	12
Ten copies	25

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Ambassadors have been accredited by the Italian Government to Washington, London and Constantinople.

In Hungary the Deak Party have gained largely in the recent elections. They will have a majority of one hundred in the new Diet.

In Paraguay an expeditionary army was preparing to set out for the interior in search of LOPEZ.

A meeting of Conservative members of Parliament was held yesterday, for the consideration of the bill proposed by Government for disestablishing the Irish Church. Mr. DISRAELI defined the attitude of the party toward this measure, the main point being that all grants made to the Irish Church since the Reformation shall remain intact.

CUBA.

The Government is at last beginning the work of confiscation. All who are suspected of revolutionary sentiments will lose their property, and doubtless official vengeance will fall with peculiar rigor on the absentees. It is said that the numbers of the insurgents operating near Cmeo Villas are increasing.

CONGRESS.

The Senate met at noon yesterday, pursuant to the President's proclamation. It was ordered, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, that the daily meetings of the Senate shall be at 12 o'clock. A large number of nominations were sent in by the President, but were not acted upon, the Senate being occupied in discussing naturalization. Adjourned at 3:20.

GENERAL.

Incendiaries and other rascals have been at work along the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad. Piles of wood, amounting to four hundred cords, were destroyed at Springfield on Sunday night, and a collision occurred at Brimfield, occasioned by malicious disarrangement of some of the works.

NICHOLAS MCCOMAS was shot and killed by a young lady named CAIRNES, at Jarrettsville, Md., on Saturday evening. The alleged cause of the fearful act was seduction.

Chief Justice CHASE rendered the decision of the Supreme Court yesterday, to the effect that Texas is and ever has been a State since its first admission to the Union. Justices GRIER, SWAYNE and MILLER dissented.

In a suit at law against the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for assaulting JOHN A. COLMAN, and ejecting him from a car, the plaintiff gained a verdict of $5,200 for damages against the Company.

Miss KATE FIELD has been highly successful with her lectures in Boston.

The rates for lifting grain on the Buffalo elevators will probably be reduced to half a cent a bushel. The Western Elevating Company discussed this and other matters yesterday and will make a decision on Thursday next.

A stinging reply has been made by HENRY B. FOOT to the recent harangues of Ex-President JOHNSON. He says the people of Tennessee are indebted to Mr. JOHNSON for disfranchisement. The quarrel may be expected to grow both lively and interesting.

The fires in the Nevada mines have been extinguished.

A most extraordinary and mysterious murder was discovered in Binghamton yesterday morning. The corpse of a man named BLANCHARD was found in the house he had inhabited, while his wife and daughters had disappeared.

The Indiana Legislature organized yesterday, GEORGE A. BUSKIRK, Republican, being elected Speaker of the House. They propose to consider the Fifteenth Amendment on the 11th of next month.

A foolhardy young man went over the dam at Augusta, Me., on Saturday, in a small boat, to win a wager of $25. The fall was thirty feet, and the river very much swollen. A large crowd assembled to see the deed done, and the authorities permitted him to do it. He came out alive and received his money.

JOHN F. LEWIS, administrator of the late JOHN MINOR BOTTS, in accordance with the request of that gentleman, has presented to President GRANT a ring, the signet of which was made of the filings from the bell that hung in the old Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

Professor JAMES D. DANA, of Yale College, who has been seriously ill, and for the last few days quite alarmingly so, is improving, and all his symptoms now are favorable.

The Supreme Court at Des Moines, Iowa, has rendered a decision which declares unconstitutional the law passed last Winter authorizing towns and cities to levy taxes for the aid of railroads.

A party of civilians and soldiers while crossing the prairies in Minnesota recently, became blinded and separated in a snow-storm. One of them RILLY reached Fort Ransom and sent a party to the relief of the others. The bodies of Sergeant F. BUTMER and JOHN SHAKE were found frozen upon the prairie, and others were found in a log shanty, badly frozen. Sergeant H. O. BOGGS is missing, and it is probable that he perished in the storm.

There was a large Republican meeting in Richmond, Va., yesterday afternoon.

Portland, Maine, seems dreadfully unlucky in the matter of fires. The building of the Portland Packing Company was burned last evening, involving a loss of $40,000.

A large meeting was held last evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Free Trade League. Addresses were delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who presided, and by Professor A. L. PERRY, of Williams College, Massachusetts.

The Baptist Sunday School Teachers' Association held a meeting last night. Rev. Dr. CORNELL presided. Addresses were made by Rev. J. B. SIMMONS and others.

Mr. HENRY ARGUELARIUS, Ex-Street Commissioner, and at one time a prominent politician, died yesterday morning of hemorrhage of the stomach.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. SWINBURNE sent in a defense of his conduct in regard to the landing of the passengers of the fever ship *James Foster*. A report in regard to swill milk was sent in by the Sanitary Superintendent.

The Common Council yesterday adopted resolutions of sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists.

JOHN MORAN, one of Sheriff O'BRIEN's deputies, who permitted the bond robber, GEO. KING, to escape while on the way to Sing Sing, was arraigned for trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded guilty. He will be sentenced to-day.

The car-drivers of the Second-avenue line are on a strike because they are required to make eight trips per day instead of seven.

WM. H. MUMMER and WM. W. SILVER, proprietors of a photographic gallery at No. 650 Broadway, were arrested yesterday on a charge of swindling, by falsely representing that they were able to produce spiritual portraits of persons deceased. Justice DOWLING held them for examination.

DANIEL A. DICKENSON, a clerk, 28 years of age, committed suicide last night in the boarding-house No. 1 College-place.

There was more animation in Cotton yesterday at stronger prices. Breadstuffs were in moderate demand. Flour, Wheat and Corn favored buyers. Oats were steady. Provisions closed more firmly, though without notable activity. Rio Coffee was in better request. Naval Stores were quiet and weak. Petroleum was held rather confidently, but was not freely dealt in. Sugars were less sought after, but quoted rather stronger. The Freight market showed more activity on the basis of steady rates. There were several Grain and Petroleum charters reported.

Prices of beef cattle continue at previous quotations, with slow sales. Yesterday, trade was fair at Communipaw, and at "West End" market. Good cattle were sold for 15c.@16c. ℔ lb. Only a few exceeded 16c. ℔ lb., although certain sellers affirmed that they sold some lots of bullocks for 17c.; and in some instances, buyers who are always talking extravagantly, affirmed that they had to pay over 17c. ℔ lb. Most of the sales seemed to reach at about 15c.@15½c. ℔ lb., net weight, computing 840lbs. @320lbs. ℔ 100 gross. A small drove of smooth fat bulls were sold for 12c.@14c. ℔ lb., net weight, computing 57 lbs. ℔ 100 gross weight. The sheep trade is fairly active, with prices tolerably firm at 8½@9c. ℔ lb., live weight. A few of the best lots selected were reported as sold at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Nearly half the sheep received have been sheared. Good fair mutton sheep were held at 7c.@8c. ℔ lb. But in most instances, sellers were obliged to make a concession in price, or accept a liberal discount from the price asked. The swine trade seemed to be a trifle better, with prices firm at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, for prime hogs. Dressed, prices continue easy at 13¾c.@14c. ℔ lb., with a few above 14c. The supply of all kinds of stock is fully equal to the requirements of the trade.

Canadian Annexation—An Absurd Project.

Of all the absurd projects that are afloat, none is more absurd than that which points to the surrender of the Canadian Provinces by the British Government in settlement of the *Alabama* claims. The *Tribune* has the glory of being its inventor, and down to this time its chief advocate. Somebody in Washington, however, has so far adopted it as to scatter broadcast, through the Associated Press, the following dispatch, which we reproduce as a sample of the folly, falsehood and ignorance in which the device originated:

"The project of Canadian annexation in settlement of the *Alabama* claims, with the joint consent of England and the colonists, begins to attract attention in governmental and diplomatic circles, and is by some regarded as likely to become a prominent feature of General GRANT's administration. The views expressed on this subject by a part of the American Press, the favorable response of the English newspapers, and the demand for annexation among the colonies, especially in Nova Scotia, have encouraged a belief in the feasibility of the scheme if managed with diplomatic tact and a careful regard to English honor. Objections to the possibility of its accomplishment, and doubts as to the policy and safety of such an enlargement of the Republic, are strongly urged by individuals; but it is confidently asserted by others that public opinion is gradually setting in favor of our acceptance of the Canadas, should they be tendered by Great Britain, as the surest mode of harmonizing the interests and ending the jealousies between the two countries, and affording the basis of a permanent and cordial peace."

For these very positive statements, we venture to say there is not the slightest foundation in fact. Among American journals the *Tribune* stands almost, if not absolutely, alone in support of the proposition. Not one English newspaper, nor one Canadian newspaper, has given it the faintest encouragement. The Canadian journals which have noticed it, have done so only to scout it in indignant terms; and we predict that the English Press will do the same when the *Tribune's* statement of the case finds its way across the Atlantic.

What is proposed? That England, which has expressed a willingness to arbitrate the matter of damages occasioned by the rebel pirates, shall, without arbitration, without inquiry, cede to the United States its possessions on this continent, partly by way of compensation, but principally by way of atoning morally for its sins during the war and evidencing its desire for "a permanent and cordial peace." Such a project was never before heard of. It implies nothing less than pusillanimity on the part of England, and a reversal of her whole policy, foreign and colonial. It is not her fashion to cede territory. That her Government will permit Canada and the adjacent Provinces to assume an independent nationality, whenever their people so desire, is more than likely. That the connection, if it continue, will be subject to some important changes, is equally probable. But that she will tender them bodily to the United States, with or without the consent of their people, in settlement of the *Alabama* claims, or on any other ground whatever, cannot for a moment be imagined by any one familiar with her history or the character of the men who administer her affairs. The mere proposition is an insult so gross that neither the Gladstone Government nor any Government that may succeed it, will even listen to it so far as to make it the subject of negotiation. To credit the British people with a desire for peace it is not necessary to assume that they are ready for any humiliation which may be suggested to them from this side of the water.

And what is the prospect in Canada? There is a disposition in some quarters to represent annexation as a topic of prevalent discussion in the Provinces. No evidence has come before us which sustains this view. There is considerable discontent in Nova Scotia, undoubtedly. A strong party opposes the Confederation scheme with an intensity which may ultimately lead to a demand for annexation; but as yet no organization supports the measure, which is referred to in the newspapers as a possible alternative rather than a preferred change. New-Brunswick has its annexationists, too, but their numerical strength may be inferred from the fact that Mr. CUDLIP's resolutions in the local Legislature were not seconded, and were not even formally recorded. Prince Edward Island, again, is dissatisfied for local causes, but without mentioning annexation. As to Canada proper, the time has rarely been when the subject received less attention from the local press. Twenty years ago, an annexation movement was a formidable reality. Four or five years ago, the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty revived the feeling, though in a less definite shape. Now it has no distinguishable existence. The newspapers mention it only to tell those who echo Washington dispatches that they misapprehend the facts. All the signs lead us to believe that the masses of the people in Ontario and Quebec—formerly Upper and Lower Canada—are averse to absorption by the United States. A proposal to transfer them in settlement of the *Alabama* claims, would scarcely find a seconder.

We are not now discussing the annexation question on its merits. We may believe as decidedly as does the *Tribune*, that the Provinces would consult their interests by severing the connection with England and uniting their fortunes to those of the United States. But we are not required to consider what is desirable in the abstract, or what may some day be inevitable. It is best to deal with things as they are—to look at the facts as they actually appear; and this course satisfies us that the Washington dispatch is as untrue in its allegations respecting Canada as it is preposterous in its exposition of international policy.

We recommend those who sincerely desire to see a termination of British rule on this continent to leave events to run their course. To propose its termination as a means of satisfying ourselves would be to insure its continuance for an indefinite period. Time and circumstances will achieve more than the *Tribune's* diplomacy. The plan of Confederation on which the Provinces have entered leads logically, and in our judgment inevitably, to independence. The colonial system cannot long endure the strain to which it is exposed. And when the British Government asks the Dominion, as well it may, to assume the burden of its own defence, prudence and poverty will suggest to loyalty the expediency of severing a connection never profitable to the parent country, and fit only for the pupilage of the colonies. They have reached a stage when independence is desirable for their own sakes, and for that step the statesmanship of the Dominion should forthwith prepare.

With the decision of the Canadians upon this subject we have meanwhile nothing to do. It is enough for our present purpose that they cling to British connection; and that the British Government, true to its traditions, will stand by them to the last. While, then, we make up our minds to push forward the *Alabama* question until we exact a settlement, we must at the outset discard as a delusion the notion of peacefully obtaining Canada in consideration of our outraged honor or the damage inflicted on our interests.

Congress on Cuba—Great Cry and Little Wool.

Considering the sounding of gongs and blowing of trumpets wherewith the Cuban cause was heralded in Congress, the friends of the insurgent cause must be disgusted at the turn affairs finally took there. It was "all talk, and no cider."

The Fortieth Congress approached the Cuban question in the same lofty way as the Forty-first. Resolutions of sympathy were introduced into the Senate, and other resolutions of sympathy into the House. In fact, the Fortieth Congress sympathized both with Spain and Cuba, in the same resolution. It was like the highly impartial woman, who watched the contest between her husband and the bear—she recognized both belligerents, and divided her sympathy between them. The Congressional resolution of last February was a more polite and euphonistic one of the "Go it husband, go it bear" sort, and must have been immensely gratifying both to Spain and Cuba. But, even at that, it flashed in the pan, as, apparently, do all resolutions on this subject.

The Forty-first Congress followed the illustrious example of its predecessor. Two, three, we believe even *four* resolutions of sympathy and recognition for Cuba were introduced. Mr. BANKS bore the patriot standard aloft. But his committee did not report its resolution of future recognition of a *de facto* Republican Government until the last hours of the last day of the session. There was not even a quorum present on the vote, and a call of the House had to be ordered; when one was secured, the meagre poll of 98 to 24, without one word of debate, discussion, doubt, or inquiry, passed the resolution. The Senate at that hour could not touch it, and did not take the remotest notice of it. The circumstances, therefore, surrounding this half-declaration of Congress, rob it of much weight, and, besides, it is not such a declaration as the President can act on.

But we fancy that most people are content with this upshot of the matter, and feel relieved. There is more buncombe and bravado in the Banks resolution than anything else. But everybody feels that while a *contingent* resolution of this sort is trivial, an unconditional one would be premature. When the proper time shall have arrived for recognition there will be an universal feeling in favor of it—even as what we may call the *hypothetical* sympathy of the people with the insurgents (a sympathy depending on the truth of certain alleged facts) is already almost universal.

May the Treasury Buy Bonds?

The large accumulation of gold in the Treasury, and the speculative use to which the circumstance is put in Wall-street, are made the groundwork of a proposition that the Secretary shall enter the market as a purchaser of gold-bearing bonds. But is not the measure recently enacted "To strengthen the public credit" an obstacle in the way? A proviso in the act reads thus:

"But none of the said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin."

The meaning of the provision is not clear. It may have been intended simply to limit purchases by the Government to securities on which an optional right to redeem has been acquired; or it may be interpreted as a prohibition of redemption save in the case of bonds which have reached maturity, unless specie payment shall have been meanwhile resumed. Something might be said in favor of either view. The "maturity," which is designated as a condition of redemption, may possibly apply to the early five-twenties, which the Government may call in if it chooses; or it may have the effect of deferring payment until redemption becomes obligatory—subject only to the specie-paying contingency in the interim. The latter version seems more in accordance than the other with the commonly understood idea of maturity. In business transactions a note is not regarded as having matured until the period over which it runs expires. It matures when it becomes actually due, not sooner, the term being unsuited to anything implying choice on the part of the maker of the note. If this rendering correctly expresses the meaning of the act, as quoted, the Secretary of the Treasury is not now at liberty to buy gold-bearing bonds. He can neither float bonds bearing a lower rate of interest at par in coin, nor offer gold for greenbacks at par; one or the other of these steps being essential to enable him to call for bonds "not already due" in the popular sense—not matured in any sense known to the law or in commercial practice.

That Congress designed to restrain the action of the Secretary in reference to bonds which have not properly matured, is rendered probable by another consideration. The policy of the House, where the bill originated, has been to promote a reduction of taxes rather than a reduction of the principal of the debt. It is a judicious policy, we think—one required in the interest of the tax-payers, toward whom the advocates of debt-reduction would show no mercy. If the revenue is so productive that gold and currency accumulate far beyond the current necessities of the Treasury, the fact forms an unanswerable argument in favor of revising the tariff in the interest of consumers, and generally reducing taxation in the interest of industry. The country is not in a condition that justifies a continuance of the present oppressive taxation merely that a surplus may be acquired for the purchase of bonds. It needs all the relief that can be had; and the Public Credit act is a means to this end so far as it limits the uses to which the Treasury gold may be applied.

The sale of gold, publicly and after due notice, would seem the method by which the Secretary may most effectually hold the gamblers in check, and give to commerce the benefit to which it is entitled from an accumulation derived from itself. The purchase of obligations before they become due is a pretty operation, but not a sound or just one. Greenbacks are obligations already due, and the duty of the Treasury is to inaugurate a well-considered, cautious and conservative policy which shall gradually prepare for their redemption. The redemption of interest-bearing securities which have not matured may be properly deferred. For the time, sell surplus gold.

Moses at Nashville and Knoxville.

Whether it be that he conceives the negro has emerged from the woodpile of slavery to hold the balance of power in the temple of liberty, or whether it be from the *mens conscia recti* on the one hand, or sundry twinges of conscience on the other, certain it is that from *some* cause, Ex-President JOHNSON is now devoting his remnant of days to proving himself the original—not Jacobs, but—Moses, while all others are quacks and counterfeits.

No sooner had Mr. JOHNSON arrived in Tennessee than he made the colored race his "objective." At Knoxville he exclaimed: "A word or two upon the subject of Moses. I want the attention of the colored men in this connection. Hear me. Who set the colored men in Tennessee free? Who did it?" And then, after asking directly "who did it" three times, and after indirectly asking who did it a great many times more, Mr. JOHNSON kindly answered the puzzling query thus:

"I said if there was none other I would be their Moses. Now, where is their Moses? Has he pointed out the kingdom in which you were to be great? Has he smote the rock, and water came out? Have they caused manna to fall from on high? Have they gone to Pisgah's top? They have not even gone far enough to look in. Well, who brought you where you are? This much-abused and traduced ANDY JOHNSON."

This was in Knoxville. But the "much-abused ANDY," as he styles himself in public, has evidently got Moses on the brain, for, a few days later in Nashville he spoke, as we are told, "no less than three-quarters of an hour to colored persons—many of that class being present—about Moses." He had left them free when he went to Washington. but now on his return found them slaves again, slaves of Loyal Leagues, and he intended to free them.

We fear the scriptural analogy cannot be pressed too far. If Mr. JOHNSON be the freedman's Moses, as he claims, he must remember that he has no longer any official means to dispose of at the public crib; and, besides, unfortunately, granting that he is the American Moses, he is supposed to have departed this political life, and to be buried under Mount Nebo; while his precursor, the man of the sword, the soldierly leader, the Joshua of the people, reigns over Israel, and conducts them, let us hope, to the happy land of Canaan.

Queer Work with the Tax Levies.

A singular circumstance has come to light in connection with the tax levies of New-York City and County, now before the Legislature. After the estimates had left the hands of the Mayor and Comptroller the county levies underwent a mysterious change, over $400,000 having been added to the list by some unknown person. This addition was made by tacking extra sums to each appropriation, and by inserting several new items of expenditure. Thus the amount for judicial salaries was sprung from $557,000 to $609,000; for election expenses, from $90,000 to $120,000; for contingencies, from $40,000 to $80,000; for the County Clerk's copyists, from $20,000 to $30,000, &c. In addition to all this the novel appropriation of $50,000 was surreptitiously inserted for the use of the Register's office in this City.

It is the duty of the Committees in whose hands these levies are at present, and whose attention has been drawn to these irregularities, to give them a more rigorous examination.

No More Indian Treaties.

A new point of departure in our policy regarding the Indians has now been taken. By the Senate's recession from its amendments making appropriations under the new treaties, a policy is as good as agreed upon for overthrowing the old treaty system.

Treaty? the very word almost implies the mutual agreement of two sovereign Powers; and, until we are agreed that there exists a Power besides our own Government within our domains, the very word used of Indian negotiations is a misnomer.

But we have not hitherto been content to use a wrong name; we have also been doing a vicious and pernicious thing. We have been making treaties with the Indians for years, as if they were hostile sovereigns. The Senate has sometimes discussed these treaties, and passed them in the same way as treaties with England or France—that is to say, not in its legislative, but in its executive or treaty-making capacity. Until the other day, hardly a voice was raised against this monstrous incongruity, except by the army, who have always, from their peculiar habits of thought and action, seen it and deplored it. Nay, we doubt now whether our people in general have noted the grand, fundamental legislative error we have been guilty of—an error of that sort which lies at the root of all political action. This is the legal view of the old treaty system; its moral aspect, or that of expediency, is still more strikingly, though not more intrinsically, awry. Under the pretence of treaties, jobs, swindles and truck-and-dicker of all sorts have been rushed through the Senate—often when but a handful of members were present—and the Indian Ring controlled everything to its purposes. When these wholesale swindles had been perpetrated—and sometimes, it is alleged, an Indian tribe had not half the number of members a Senate treaty would take for granted it had—equal trouble arose on the Plains. A crew of sharks, sharpers, runners, traders, sutlers, swindlers and Indian agents generally, took care to let as little as possible of the worth of any money set apart to the use of the Indians, reach them. Thence came complaint, protest, anger, recrimination, revenge, plunder and war.

Such was the treaty system hitherto flourishing. It is cheering to know from Mr. DAWES, who presented to the House the Conference Report on the Appropriation bill, that "probably not another Indian treaty would be made."

Napoleon and the French Army Bill.

M. DE LAVALETTE is reported by cable to have made a "long, peaceful speech" in the Corps Legislatif in the debate on the military measures proposed by Government. "It is the policy of France," he said, "resolutely to maintain a dignified peace." And in the Senate, Marshal NIEL, the originator of the scheme of army reorganization, and generally supposed to be the most dangerously warlike in disposition of all the Emperor's satellites, spoke only of the necessity to secure the safety of France, and implied that the object of his measures was so to organize the army that it could be safely reduced to a peace footing, and yet could, if it were needed, be rapidly placed again on a war footing without loss of efficiency. It is to be inferred, from this account of the debate, that it was distinguished by the absence of any of those frantic outbursts of fury and defiance, directed against some Power or Powers which were supposed to be threatening the independence or dignity of France, which have formed the staple of too many similar discussions in the French Chambers of late. It may still suit the Emperor to allow the "inspired" journals of Paris to fulminate threats against "ungrateful" Belgium, and revile Count BISMARCK, but it is evident from the tone of the last debate that the one has been given to the Ministers not to further excite the wounded pride of the French people, and to disclaim any aggressive intentions with regard to neighboring countries. The Belgian question, indeed, seems in a fair way toward a settlement, an agreement having been made for an International Commission, which is accepted by moderate Frenchmen as a concession, or at all events as a proof that Prussian influence is not supreme at Brussels. Whether Belgium will consent to enter into the full commercial union desired by France, or not, remains to be seen. It is clear that she is willing to do all that can be reasonably expected of her, rather than be the cause of the general European outbreak which would infallibly ensue if France were to attempt measures of coercion.

For the rest, there seems no reason why the pacific declarations of General NIEL and the Marquis DE LAVALETTE should not be accepted as uttered in good faith. We have repeatedly expressed our belief that the Emperor himself cannot possibly desire war. And it may turn out that the imposing display of military strength which Marshal NIEL and his colleagues have worked so hard to organize, together with the liberty of language allowed to the semi-official Press, have been skillfully designed as a means of satisfying the warlike ardor and appeasing the ruffled vanity of France, and that the country in general will be at once satisfied by the demonstration of power, and reconciled to the Government by which it has been made. No ruler of France ever understood the French people so thoroughly as NAPOLEON does, and ever since Sadowa it has been no easy task to restrain their eagerness to grapple with the new great Power whose interests were supposed to clash with those of France. If his real object has been to gratify the national pride by a vast and harmless military parade, to gain strength for his dynasty for having vindicated the national honor, and to gain credit in Europe for moderation and pacific intentions—and it looks very much as if such were the case—he has accomplished a great triumph of statesmanship.

MINOR TOPICS.

The most important of the foreign nominations were yesterday sent to the Senate by the President. As *Ministers Plenipotentiary*, MOTLEY, of Massachusetts, goes to England in place of REVERDY JOHNSON; JAY, of New-York, to Austria in place of Mr. WATTS; and CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, to Russia, in place of CASSIUS CLAY. As *Ministers Resident*, CARLISLE, of West Virginia, goes to Sweden in place of BARTLETT; JONES, of Illinois, goes to Belgium in place of SANFORD; and there were half a dozen nominations of Ministers Resident to Central and South American Governments. In our telegraphic columns will be found a large number of other nominations, domestic and foreign.

Our fellow-citizens of African descent are now coming in for their share of offices in all Departments of the Government. We have already had the appointment of a colored Assessor of Internal Revenue, a colored Land Office Register and a colored Postmaster, and now we have the nomination of two colored citizens as Representatives abroad—one as Minister Resident to Guatemala, and one as Minister Resident and Consul-General to Hayti. We have no doubt they are all men of respectability. The New-Orleans *Times* says that if Assessor JOURNEY has African blood he does not show it, and adds that he is a native Louisianian and a man of property, that he was a slaveholder before the war, and that not till recently "did he ever recognize the equality of all men without distinction of race, color or previous condition." It seems that JOURNEY's leading rival for the office was an Ex-General of volunteers in the Union army during the war, and latterly a prominent member of the Louisiana Legislature.

The Senate has ratified the various treaties which were made under Secretary SEWARD's administration of our foreign affairs, for securing the rights of naturalized American citizens abroad. All these treaties are based on the old satisfactory principle, that naturalized citizens shall possess the same rights abroad as native-born citizens. We believe that no such treaty was made with Spain, which is a rather unfortunate circumstance at this moment.

Judging from what occurred yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, it is likely that any falling out between the administrators of even and exact justice in this City would lead to disastrous exposures. The case of MORAN, a Deputy Sheriff, who last week went on a drinking bout with one KING, a convicted bond robber, and connived at his escape, instead of escorting him to prison, was called up for trial. MORAN was anxious to get some evidence before the jury which it was understood would be damaging in regard to the corrupt practices of the Sheriff's office, but the District-Attorney was quite averse to having such matters exploited. On the contrary, every effort was made to obtain a plea of guilty from the delinquent deputy, who, though at first inclined to be obstinate in his design to make unpleasant revelations, finally succumbed to the nods and winks, and head-shakings, and consultations, and promises of mitigated punishment, which were indulged in to move him from his purpose by the sworn officers of the law. The scene was a disgrace to the District-Attorney, and an indignity to the Court. In permitting this wrong to occur, Recorder HACKETT lost a fine opportunity of rendering service to the community, and did much to weaken the faith of the public in his recent promises to ferret out crime in this City, and bring the dangerous classes of every grade to a strict accountability for violations of the law.

Once again we call to the attention of men who are associated together in large numbers in manufacturing and other establishments the good effects of combining for mutual aid after the excellent plan in vogue by the Police and Post Office Departments. A simple agreement is entered into by the members that on the death of one of their number a small sum (fifty cents or one dollar, as the case may be,) shall be contributed by each person belonging to the organization, for the benefit of the family of the deceased. From the annual report of the Post Office Association, we learn that during last year there were five deaths, and that the sum of $7,176 was raised and distributed among the wives and children of the deceased. The quarterly report of the Police Association shows that during the three months ending April 10 inst., there was collected and disbursed to the heirs of nine deceased members the sum of $8,742. This method of providing a legacy to alleviate the pressing needs of a family is very easy, and ought to be encouraged by the proprietors of establishments where a great many men are permanently employed.

LAMARTINE professed a great contempt for the literary and dramatic judgments pronounced in America; but a very different feeling on the matter is entertained by M. SARDOU, the most brilliant French dramatist of the present day, whose works, during late years, have been the most popular on the Parisian stage, and whose new play of "Patrie" is now the grand theatrical sensation of Paris. In writing to Mr. TAYLOR, of this City, M. SARDOU expresses his delight at the prospect of the production of his play in this country, and in closing his letter, he says: "How happy I am that my drama ("Patrie") is to be submitted to the judgment of the great American people, who are such excellent judges in matters of patriotism and liberty."

There need be no fear that the President will not take sufficiently active measures to protect the rights of American citizens in Cuba and its contiguous waters. The Spanish element of the populaces of Cuba have been in a state of warlike frenzy for the last half year, and there is no doubt that, with this state of things, there is danger to the lives and property of resident Americans. It would be foolish for us to indulge in menace; but there is no doubt that the Captain-General will do well to be very careful of the conduct of the army and navy, as well as the volunteers, under his control. The rights of Americans citizens "must and shall" be everywhere enforced.

We wish that some of the bigger kind of thieves would show that they are possessed of a "conscience" as well as the smaller sort of thieves who every now and then send a few dollars to the Treasury as "conscience money." Last week a $10 thief and a $200 thief sent on their little stealings, and yesterday a $100 thief sent on the sum he had unlawfully become possessed of. We should like to see some of our $100,000 thieves or $1,000,000 thieves follow these excellent examples, and thus give proof that conscience is really a powerful force.

Sweden and Norway sent 18,000 emigrants to this country last year; and a much larger number is looked for this year. We learn that the proprietors of the Anchor line (Glasgow) of Transatlantic steamers are taking measures to establish a more expeditious and economical route for them than heretofore, by directing the current of emigration from Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic countries, through Scotland, instead of through England, as heretofore, substituting Leith for Hull as the port of arrival from the Continent, and Glasgow for Liverpool as the port of departure for America. The well-known discomforts sustained by German emigrants in their railway journey from Hull to Liverpool, coupled with the circumstance that the new route involves half the amount of railway travel, and shortens the total distance from continent to continent, are points in favor of the new route. One steamship, fitted up for 300 passengers, will soon open this enterprise. Her port of departure will be Gothenburg in Sweden, and she will call at Christiansand, proceeding thence direct to Leith.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The reputation of Mr. BOOTH's Theatre was certainly maintained last evening in the second Shakespearean revival which he has, so far, given to the public. "Othello" is an unwieldy play—notwithstanding its dramatic closeness and intensity. The scenes are widely separated, and the contrast must be perfect. This perfection is only attainable after great scenic effort and histrionic knowledge. It is not to be paid for, but is a thing of individual supervision. The performance last evening indicated that Mr. BOOTH has bestowed much care on the production of this work. The scenery is very beautiful, and the costumes are rich. There was, naturally, some delay in the representation, which terminated at a very late hour. It did not amount to an embarrassment to the audience, and will of course be remedied to-night. The cast is strong, and embraces the best artists of Mr. BOOTH's company. At the hour at which we write it is only possible to record a new success for this beautiful temple of art.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MILMAN's tragedy of "Fazio" was acted at this house last evening, with Miss MARRIOTT in the part of *Bianca*, and Mr. CATHCART as *Fazio*. Miss WELLS was also seen as the *Lady Aldabella*, a character that is invested by the dramatist with the most alluring and pernicious gifts of mental charm and personal grace, and which is invariably acted by that lady in every theatrical troupe who can boast of them least. There is a deal of sermonizing in "Fazio's" lines which suit Mr. CATHCART's preachy style of declamation; but there is also a deal of earnest emotion running through them which his see-saw motions and pine-knot manners don't express in the least. "Fazio" is announced for the entire week. It was witnessed last evening by quite a large audience—which, however, was rather chary of applause, and every other sign of feeling. Miss MARRIOTT's engagement will end with the present week.

On the 26th, the management announce, the new pantomime and burlesque party from England will make their *début* here, and the spectacle of "Robinson Crusoe" will be produced. The leading artists of the company arrived here on Sunday.

THE TAMMANY.

Mlle. TURNOUR, a new candidate for destruction and distinction, appeared here last evening before a very large audience. Miss TURNOUR has quite a girlish face and quite a childish figure. Her frame is slight to an extreme, but a deal of grace is involved in her movements. Her performance takes place upon a trapeze or swing, which is suspended near the proscenium arch. Upon the slender circular bar which forms the base of this, the young lady exhibits her daring and proficiency. After turning the somersaults round the bar, common with all trapeze performers, Mlle. TURNOUR springs erect upon this perilous foothold and gives the apparatus a swinging motion; then rising upon her tip-toes she increases the velocity, at the same time withdrawing her hands from the rope supports. The peril is an ingenious one, and the danger is real, for Mlle. TURNOUR has no netting beneath to catch her should she slip and tumble to the stage beneath. After she descended the audience recalled her four times.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

Miss ELISE HOLT, having recovered her health and spirits, reappeared here last night, after an absence of five weeks. She assumed the part of *Wamba*, the jester, which Miss DESMONDE had played in her stead, and was welcomed with the kindest tokens of favor by a very numerous audience. Mr. H. WALL also reappeared as *Sir Brian*. This burlesque troupe is now happy in the repossession of all its members.

Musical.

M. A. BECKERS, the most cultured artist who, up to the present writing, has sung in opera bouffe, will benefit by the representation at the Theatre Francais this evening. "La Vie Parisienne" will on that occasion be enacted for the last time, and

FREE TRADE.

Large Meeting at the Brooklyn Athenæum—Address of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Professor Perry.

The Brooklyn Free Trade League held a public meeting in the Athenæum last evening at which Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER presided. There was quite a large audience present.

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

On coming forward to occupy the chair, Mr. BEECHER said he had been requested to preside and introduce the speaker of the evening, and it was therefore hardly necessary to occupy the time with any extended remarks of his own. When that eminent man and statesman LOUIS KOSSUTH was here in 1851, among the striking things he said was, that while in Europe people were discussing great principles, men in America were discussing political and not principles. That was in 1851, when was commencing that course of policy which at last culminated in the war. Now, after a decade of years we are coming back to the discussion of principles, and all men arrange themselves in two parties; but care should be had that they be so arranged as that the great principles of liberty shall be preserved. The doctrine of liberty should be extended to mere than the civil state—it should apply to commercial interests also. Absolute freedom in trade and commerce should be the rule, and if restrained at all it should be only in the proportion of the minimum. As in the minimum of good government interferes with social rights, so should it be the doctrine in relation to commerce that, while Government protects the rights of commerce it shall not interfere with its administration except at the minimum. The question is not tariff or no tariff. The question is the principles on which the law shall be framed. There are but two recognized parties on this question—the one for the protection of American industry, the other for freedom, unrestricted the production of American industry. But there is also a third, though less active party, that to which he belongs, and which is known as the mongrel party; and as he has come from one extreme there is little difficulty in telling whither he is now drifting. Men whom he knew as extreme protectionists are fast becoming skeptical as to whether the interference of Government does not in the end weaken and demoralize rather than strengthen and consolidate. Trade and commerce in their very nature are better without Government interference. As the tree growing thickly surrounded by others is stunted and dwarfed by that very contact, while the lofty oak standing alone throws out its sheltering branches far and wide, so commerce flourishes best when left without shelter and protection, free as the air which God hath given. Government does not possess the tools fine enough to foster these interests, and it is a poor way to let her meddle with them. The Government should not meddle with them, because she cannot do so without the exercise of strong political influences. One party supplanting another leads to perpetual mutations. Give us any platform, any laws, but let them be permanent ones. Let the road be over hills, through morasses, or winding through forests, we can always travel it with ease if its course remain unaltered, but under political influences the rule must always be fluctuating and the change disastrous. Though public officials had argue even, they could not equally protect all—the strong might receive protection, but the weak would suffer. The interests of all could be no more effectually protected than a litter of young pigs, the big one of which usually gets the teat and the little one squeals. So the swollen and mighty powers of commercial interest will be foremost and most successful, while the enfeebled industry, being without political influence, must bear the burden. The interests of commerce are no more to be left unprotected than is home industry. The hoe, the plow, and the wheel are no more entitled to protection than the mast, the yards and the sails. If we ship materials to foreign nations, will they ship anything to us? Shall we tell them they have all we want—what then? We, with 3,000 miles of sea coast, are going to manufacture all we need. What then become of our shipping? The attempt to regulate the interests of commerce on the principles of a high tariff, is to delude the people and embarrass the Government. This question is now coming forcibly before the American people. I have laid down the black man, now that the Government has put him on his feet, and when he has been placed on his feet, and has received all the rights and privileges which I have got, then, if he cannot stand, let him fall. That great question at an end, others arise now to take their place. Other strong men, and in every community there are strong men, to keep the people awake. The minister now is being heard is that which arises from the organization of gigantic establishments in opposition to individual labor. A laborer myself, born of a laborer, whose father was a son of a laborer, whose father was a laborer, it is not strange that my sympathies are with labor. My great-grandfather's father was a saddler, and his son was a saddler. My grandfather was a blacksmith, and my father a farmer, until they found their unfitness for that, and made him a minister. In this nation to-day we have more to fear from bribery than from any other source. Every man is bound to labor to purify the Government or we are swamped. The Government cannot afford to be bribed, for bribery is a battering ram which can never withstand. He believed there were men in the nation who could not be bought, but they did not go in regiments. No man could tell he would feel if offered $200,000 for his vote. Some there are who, put out at auction, with all their powers of mind, moral and intellectual, would not bring $5, while as a legislative member he will sell for $100,000, and why—because he holds within his control the decision of 50,000 men. Protective tariff in bringing to Washington just that class of men—men of great power for evil than any ever born in this land. Mr. BEECHER then went on to speak of having belonged to the Whig and High-tariff Party, with which he voted as long as there was a Whig Party in existence, and even down to within a few years of the Republican party, but the more he thought of it the more he thought of it the more he slipped, so that he had been brought not only into a state of conviction, but had strong hope on the other side. He had his pet theories on this subject, but he thought nothing in prospect for him but bankruptcy of his theories. He was, as he now stands, one who once thought as he did on the subject, are beginning to think there is something on the other side. Our fundas are now all the other way, but we are not prepared to decide on the subject. He (Mr. B.) STOOD ready to acquiesce what is his duty, and fearlessly engage for its faithful performance. Mr. BEECHER concluded by introducing Professor PERRY in a few complimentary remarks.

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR PERRY.

Professor A. L. PERRY, of Williams College, now came forward, and was received with applause. He said he supposed that no American speech could properly begin except by referring to the Declaration of Independence. In this document the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were declared to. If we supposed that by the right to the pursuit of happiness the right of property was meant, we would have a right to life, liberty and property, or the right to the exercise of the rights God has given us. He would argue in behalf of what JEFFERSON had pronounced self-evident. He would argue that the three rights stood on equal ground. The right of exchange was a natural sequence of the right of liberty and of the right of property. He had a right to black his boots. But if he had the right he had the right also to reach the same end by the exchange. He could have a boy to clean his boots on the street. The boy gave him a shine, and he gave the boy a shiner. So he had a right to swim the East River; but if he had this right, he had also the right to hire a ferry-boat to get to Brooklyn. God had given us our powers to use as we say fit within certain limits, directly or indirectly. There was no liberty without the right of exchange. Still more we exchange a sequence of the right to property. The right to property was the right to buy; and also the right to sell, for no man could buy without selling, or sell without buying. When a man bought he said the thing with which he paid for what he bought. Property came into being only through exchange. The right of property necessarily involved the right of free exchange. The test of property was that it would sell. Everything was property that could be sold, and nothing was property that could not be bought. Property was not only in the thing which could be handled and felt, but also in the too, in the labor or skill or eloquence of those who worked with their hands or with their brains. If Government sent an order that Mr. BEECHER should not preach in Plymouth Church it would be an infringement of the right of property. He was then at least the right of property. He was then at least the right of property, for he was built to the right of breathing when it came to collision with right more valuable than that right. If he should ever commit an act for which society had decreed that his life forfeited he would be forfeited he must swing for it. Temporarily his property was taken away. The Government was limited by morals, by the laws of health, as in the case of Quarantine, and by the necessity of raising a revenue. The right of free exchange in one man could not be limited by any other man's right of free exchange. If the Government had its fetishes had their rights of free exchange than our man's particular service had in Richmond purchase power. But the Government had a right to tax. It granted it and rejoiced at it. But this taxation was consistent with the fullest freedom of the private right of exchange. It was not for the interest of Government to prohibit exchanges if it wanted to tax. Its interest was to allow exchanges in all departments—as many as were profitable. Theory was a system in vogue in this country which, instead of allowing exchanges to go forward freely in all directions, prohibited free exchange in any market that the trader might desire to make it in. This was a system which made commerce now on one check and now on the other. They would laugh when told that this system was called Protection. It was one of the favorite devices of Satan to call things by other than their right name. If he took arsenic and called it flour, was it flour? If they called a street-walker a "virtuous spinster," did it change her nature? He would lay down a few propositions. The first was this: Protection, so-called, was unnecessary in this or any other country. Common sense said that if a man could not get his living in one way he should try to get it in another, and not pass around his hat and ask Government to drop something into it at the expense of his neighbor. The protection system was about 200 years old. The old Greeks never dreamed of protection. In the port of Athens the duty was two per cent. The old Romans never dreamed of protection. Rome fostered industry by prohibiting it. In the Roman legislative set there was a relative value the duty, and under the Emperors it was reduced to two and a half per cent. In 1664, the manufacture of woolen and linen fabrics was encouraged in Massachusetts. In order to encourage this, she laid a small tariff on these industries, but in a few years it was found that these industries were thriving so that the small duty was removed. Now there was a duty of thirty-five per cent on cotton. The Waltham varieties, a great wealth of America. Industry, had been successful without a particle of protection. But when its success was fully established, the officers of the Company went to Washington and asked for protection, and it was a wonder that they did not get it. In the second place, while protection was unnecessary it did not do the thing that was expected from it. He traced the progress of the protective theory in this country from the time when, as ALEX. HAMILTON's suggestion, five per cent was put on cotton, westward till lines, to the present time, when they were so high and yet importations was best stopped. The justice only raised the price of commodities and failed to protect home industry. In the third place the system of protection was a wasteful system, and destructive of some branches of our industries. Branches of industry were carried on at a loss under protection that would not be carried on at all but for protection. Under this artificial system men carried on their business in a slipshod way, relying upon Government aid. Where was the economy of the nation now? Professor PERRY dwelt upon the decline of American commerce. Our shipping had been swept from the seas because the duties on materials for shipbuilding were so high that ships could not be built here. A ship that would cost $28,000 in currency to build here could be built in Nova Scotia for $16,000 in gold, and the law prohibited our buying the latter. But it was claimed that under the protective system the waste was made good. He told the story of a man in New-Hampshire, known as "Uncle Jake," who was frequently hungry and thirsty without having the means of satisfying his appetite. One day he stole some beans from the store of a man named LATHAM, and then, getting thirsty, took some of the beans back to the store and exchanged them for rum. Mr. LATHAM afterward said to him, "Uncle Jake, they say you stole those beans from me?" "Well, never mind, Mr. LATHAM," said Uncle Jake, "you've got your beans again." It was in the same way that the waste caused by protection was made good. Lastly, the people never sanctioned this system under which we were now laboring. The people were disconcerted under the tariff of '42, and under the lower tariff of '46. When the war broke out without the slightest discussion before the people, a high protective tariff was sprung upon them, and the minds of the people were diverted from the question of war and other matters and had not noticed it. The people had repeatedly expressed their preference for a free commerce, and they would again. Now, the free-traders proposed to talk this matter right over with the people, honestly, openly—to tell them just where the shoe pinches, and before half was told them, the gentlemen at Washington would be summoned by a voice like the sound of many waters, to rouse from their reveries and novelties and dexterities to attend to their duty in this matter. This protective system, discriminated against the poor and in favor of the rich. It taxed the illiterate Irish by the cost of such articles as salt, clothing and other necessaries for the poor. He expressed his thanks to Mr. BEECHER, whose voice, he said, was worth a thousand men. The free-traders had truth and righteousness on their side, and must triumph. The anti-abolitionists conceded that when the millenium arrived we should have free trade. But we could not wait for the millenium; we wanted free trade to help us on to the millenium.

Prof. PERRY was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address, and when he concluded there were manifestations of approval were loud and long continued.

Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D., came forward and proposed a vote of thanks to Prof. PERRY and Mr. BEECHER, which was given heartily by acclamation, and the large audience separated.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President COMAN in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor requesting the Common Council to participate in a review of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of THOS. JEFFERSON, on the 19th inst., in front of the City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M. Accepted.

A communication was also received from the Mayor inclosing the annual report of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor for 1858, from which the following extracts are made:

Receipts	$120,140 62
Disbursements	107,664 27
Balance credited to the Trustees of the Institution	$35,456 45

Ordered on file.

Resolutions were adopted for the following: To pave Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, with Belgian pavement; to pay DAVID KIRKPATRICK for burials in hospital and house by falling into a hole in Fourth-avenue, corner of Sixteenth-street; donating to CHAS. CAMPBELL $15 71 to pay an assessment erroneously charged for paving Forty-fourth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Broadway, with trap-block pavement; donating to the Roman Catholic Church in Second-street, near Avenue C, and Third streets, $645 48 for an assessment for paving Second-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth-streets, with trap-block pavement; to pave Forty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the North River, with Belgian pavement; donating to St. Ann's Church $200 to pay an assessment; donating to the Forsyth-street M. E. Church $200 to pay an assessment; donating to the Greene-street M. E. Church $215 to pay an assessment; donating to the Sisters of Charity of St. Mary's Church $70 to pay an assessment; directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile and have bound all reports of the City Governments, not to exceed 1,000 copies; donating to St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church $150 to pay an assessment; donating to the Trustees of the Dutch Church in Washington-square, $1,149 48; P. S. FALLON, one of the trustees of the Third-street Presbyterian Church, $200; treasury of the Board of Trustees of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Seventh-street, $40 90; treasurer of the United Presbyterian Church in Clinton-street, $61; to the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in Waverley-place, $124; President of the Board of Trustees of the Tabernacle M. E. Church, $120 to pay various assessments upon Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-fourth-street to West Broadway, with Belgian pavement; to pave with Belgian pavement Hudson-street, from Chambers-street to Canal-street; to appoint a sixth additional clerk to the Board of Aldermen, at $1,000 per annum; designating the post Park Investigation Committee were authorized to employ an expert in examining the accounts of the Commission, at an expense not to exceed $600.

Resolutions for the improvement of the ground in the Clinton-street improvement was referred to the Corporation Council.

A STUPENDOUS FRAUD.

Pretended Spiritualistic Portraits of Deceased Persons Taken by a Broadway Photographer—Arrest of the Proprietor and his Operator—Examination in the Case by Justice Dowling.

For some weeks past two men, giving their names as WM. H. MUMLER and WM. W. SILVER, have been in possession of a photographic gallery at No. 658 Broadway, where they have been in the habit of producing pictures of persons applying to them with the shadowy outlines of a human face in the background, which they pretended had been produced by spiritual or supernatural means, the faint portrait being, as they always alleged, the features of some deceased person then unknown, and who was in some way connected or related to the person sitting before the camera. These photographic curiosities soon attracted the attention of experts in the photographic art, and Mr. P. V. HICKEY, who became so interested in the matter, ascertained that the phenomena exhibited by MUMLER and SILVER, were the result of merely natural means, such as are known to nearly every practical photographer. He visited the wonderful gallery and obtained a dozen of very inferior photographic likenesses of himself, with the shadowy outline of another man's face therein, for which he was made to pay the exorbitant sum of $10. This led to an application to the Mayor, who referred Mr. HICKEY to Mr. TOOKER, his Marshal. An investigation was then made by the Marshal in the matter, and he also obtained a similar set of pictures. Mr. HICKEY sat a second time, and his pictures bore the Marshal's face as that of the supposed spirit, thus at once exposing the cheat. Both MUMLER and SILVER alias Gray were arrested and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, when the following series of affidavits were made:

Joseph H. Tooker testified that he held the position of First Marshal in the Mayor's office; that Mr. P. V. Hickey having been referred to department by Mayor Hall in order that certain statements made by Mr. Hickey should be investigated by department, and that the public might be protected against imposition and fraud, alleged as having been practiced by persons which designing persons obtained sums of money from the ignorant and credulous; that believing from the statements of Mr. Hickey that a most gross imposition was being practiced whereby and upon, deceived, deponent had caused to be visited such pictures to persons who had had relatives or other friends in them, and persons who had received such pictures had declared that they would not take them at any price; deponent had caused to be visited the next inquired if the picture of a person to be designated by him could be spiritually produced, and remarked that he would like the portrait of his deceased father-in-law, Mr. Crolius, of Broadway, and stated that the "spirit appearance" on the card would be that of the person interest in sympathy with deponent, at the time of sitting. During this conversation a lady was present who said she did not believe in the statement that spirit appearance did not be genuine, even if a sitting was had, but that as deponent was a stranger to her she would be successful in the operation, as would accompany him in a private room. Five dollars was demanded as a deposit, which deponent objected, for the purpose of having the small deposit would be accepted, when Silver agreed that if deponent would give his name as Wm. F. Bowditch for the purpose of concealing his name and purpose of making a thorough test of the matter, deponent would be paid back the fifty already mentioned, left the room and proceeded to state. Deponent was then detained in conversation by Silver for about ten minutes, who acted as though he was afraid of being caught in the act of having his picture taken. Silver informed him that the lady spoken was Mrs. Mumler, herself a medium and spirit-rapper. The lady was young and deponent was asked up stairs where Mr. Mumler was, and told he was Mr. Mumler, and that he could produce spiritual photographs that no other person could do the same; that he had spent the whole world to produce similar results and had failed; that he was engaged in many extraordinary experiments of his power; deponent expressed a doubt on the matter, when Mumler said he would give him a sitting free of charge for his photographic business; deponent declined the offer, when Mumler became quite anxious to convince deponent of his power, and the result of any trick or deception, and exhibited a dark room into a dark room, where he posited and to be quite assuming of success, as he considered deponent a poor man, though he being a spirit presence; Mrs. Mumler was in the operating room, and deponent was asked to sit there; after from a time in the operator's chair, deponent was shown in a position in front of a chair, and the latter placed in the same place, and deponent was asked if he recognized the person; on replying that he did not, deponent was told of the number of relatives or friends Mumler also sought to impress upon him the sense of his powers as a spirit medium; deponent was shown a few pictures had been the cause of surprised effect, and deponent was asked if he had visited on seeing shown the pictures in which they recognized the face of a dear child or relative, and made similar inquiries, as calculated to mislead silly or inexperienced persons; deponent on leaving was requested to call the next day for the pictures, and when he did so, he was compelled to call again, as Mr. Mumler was not in the city; deponent left his cards and paid for the sitting, the sum was $5; the cards when examined, deemed to be of blurred nature, and generally surrounded by a misty outline; Mr. Mumler and Silver also gave deponent a pamphlet, entitled "Immortality and Life of the Spirit Photographer, made by William H. Mumler, Spirit Photographer," with the remark that the book was better largely circulated in this City, deponent, on paying $10 for the sitting, a receipt, which was signed by William H. Mumler, per William Gray; at no time was the person who taken the pictures of "William H. Silver" seen; the reason of operating of other photographer could not be explained; deponent had called on Mr. Boyle, an artist in Bookwaller's Gallery, No. 478 Broadway, when Boyle assured him that he could and would take the pictures of deponent, and produce on the card a similar result to those of Mumler; Mr. Boyle subsequently furnished such cards which he assured deponent were not the result of any spiritual or supernatural agency. From these statements and facts, deponent has become thoroughly satisfied of the truth of the statements made by Hickey to deponent, and that the pretensions and assertions made by the said Silver and Mumler are wholly false, and made with intent to defraud and cheat the public; deponent believes that the pictures were sold per dozen. Deponent objected to the price, and was informed that the money was no object, and that on the finished much pictured to persons who had had relatives or other friends in them, and persons who had received such pictures had declared that they would not take them at any price. Deponent further stated

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A very fair number of persons assembled at the Salesroom yesterday. The bidding for the Washington Heights lots was quite brisk. The other sales were very fair. Mr. J. COLE sold several pieces of property at the Commercial Salesroom, Brooklyn, and realized very good prices. The sales for to-day are as follows:

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell the valuable plot of ground and buildings known as Nos. 232 and 234 Canal-street, Nos. 152, 154 and 156 Centre-street, and Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Walker-street, having an entire frontage of 197 feet. The title of this property comes from the Lorillard estate. An extra large lot on Seventieth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, 225 feet east of Fifth-avenue and 99 feet west of Madison-avenue, is 50x100.5, even with grade and free from rock; Seventieth-street is graded, curbed, guttered and flagged. The lease of the three lots, with the church edifice known as the New-England Congregational Church, south side of West Forty-first-street, 125 feet west of Sixth-avenue and near Broadway, plot 75x98.9.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell twelve valuable lots of land, situate on the southerly side of Sixty-second-street, distant 200 feet west from the Ninth-avenue. Also, the valuable plot known as No. 111 on the Dyckman map, containing 19½ City lots, fronting on Nagle-avenue and Hillside-street, Eleventh-avenue and Dyckman-street.

Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 318 East Fourteenth-street; three-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 235 East Seventy-seventh-street; three-story house and lot on south side Eighty-fourth-street, 263.4 feet west of Third-avenue. This lot will be the southeast corner of Lexington-avenue when opened. First-class three-story brown-stone house with high basement, and lot No. 120 second-place, Brooklyn, south side, between Court and Smith-streets. Elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 141 West Forty-first-street, north side, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway. Two fine lots on northwest corner Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, each 25x100. One lot immediately in the rear on the northwest side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 25x100.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell a dwelling-house, stable and six lots of ground, on the east side of Grove-street, between Bushwick-avenue Boulevard and Broadway, 350 feet distant from latter, in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

To-morrow Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. have a sale of 159 valuable West Side lots, including lots on the Bloomingdale road, on both sides of the new Boulevard, on Riverside Boulevard, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and Riverside Park, and water front on the Hudson River; also, valuable improved property on Maiden-lane, Broadway, Mercer, Pearl, Beekman and Ann streets. The sale is by order of the Supreme Court, to close the estate of WM. WEYMAN, deceased.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story frame house and lot No. 277 West 102d-st.; lot 22x99, P. J. Burke.....$9,400
2 lots of ground adjoining, Nos. 667, 669 and 671 Washington-st.; lots each 25x56, J. Chamberlain.....17,000
4 lots s. s. of 104th-st., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., each 25x100, half the block, W. H. McCormick.....6,400
2-story frame house and lot No. 1,706 Madison-av., 20x75, J. Cullen.....3,000
439 Lexington-av., lot 19.6x75.8, R. Schmitz.....18,700
2-story brick house and lot No. 18 West Washington-place, lot 22x99, W. T. Anderson.....22,000
2-story brick house and lot No. 55 9th-st., lot 22.6x100, Jas. Lynch, E. Cuddy.....17,800
2-story brick house and lot No. 149 East 24th-st., lot 22x98.9, J. S. R. Lambert.....18,600
2-story brick house and lot No. 151 East 22d-st., lot 18.6x98.9, Jas. Cleland.....11,000

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

By James M. Miller.

1 plot s. s. corner of 161st-av. and 165th-st., 23.9x100, J. P. Martin.....$6,500
2 plots s. s. of 165th-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x46, Mr. Harrison.....2,000
2 plots adjoining, 25x93, Mr. Brinton.....2,100
1 plot adjoining, 25x56, Mr. Richardson.....1,100
1 plot adjoining, 25x50, Mr. Mattison.....1,125
1 plot adjoining, 25x50, Mr. Mattison.....1,150
1 plot adjoining, 25x88.10, Mr. Mattison.....1,200
1 plot adjoining, 25x70.4, Mr. Mattison.....1,175
1 plot adjoining, 25x79.9, Mr. Weaver.....1,250
1 plot adjoining, 25x93, Mr. Weaver.....1,275
1 plot s. w. corner of 165th-st. and Boulevard, 25x97.4, Mr. Jackson.....4,550
1 plot adjoining on Boulevard, 25x94, W. P. Marlow.....1,600
1 plot adjoining, 25.1x94.9, W. P. Marlow.....1,700
1 plot adjoining, 20x102, W. P. Marlow.....1,275
1 plot n. e. corner of 163d-st. and 10th-av., 25x100, W. Barry.....5,000
2 plots on s. s. 10th-av., adjoining, each 25x100, W. Barry.....5,000
1 plot adjoining, same size, Mr. Matthews.....1,125
1 plot s. s. 163d-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x88, W. Woodward.....1,300
2 plots adjoining, each 25x84, S. Carmans.....2,400
2 plots adjoining, each 25x100, J. Very.....3,000
2 plots adjoining, each 25x98, L. Purr.....2,300
2 plots adjoining, same size, Mr. Buckley.....2,025
1 plot n. e. corner 163d-st. and Boulevard, 25x100, Mr. Lucas.....3,200
1 plot adjoining, on Boulevard, Mr. Lucas.....1,300
4 plots s. e. corner of 163d-st. and Boulevard, each 25x94, Mr. Berry.....9,700
3 plots on Boulevard, adjoining, same size, Mr. Cooper.....6,900
1 plot adjoining, Mr. Cooper.....1,825
2 plots s. e. corner of St. Nicholas-place and Cross-st., fronting on 164th-st., City lots, Mr. Weaver.....2,400
2 plots adjoining, on St. Nicholas-place, 24x72, Mr. Weaver.....2,200
2 plots adjoining, 24x72, Mr. Weaver.....1,800
1 plot s. s. St. Nicholas-place, opposite above, 25x94, Mr. Muller.....975
2 plots adjoining, each 25x93, Mr. Barron.....3,700
2 plots adjoining, contains 2½ City lots, Mr. Barron.....1,700

BROOKLYN.

By James Cole's Son.

2-story frame house and lot s. s. Quincy-st., 95 ft. w. of Franklin-av., lot 22x100.....$4,900
2-story brick house and lot s. s. corner State and Hoyt-sts., lot 24x78.....11,100
1 lot s. s. Houston-st., 237.10 ft. e. of Park-av., 20x100.....950
1 lot adjoining, 20x100.....1,055
Store s. s. Washington-av., in the rear of the above, each 20x100.....2,250

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bookman-st., Nos. 65 and 67, 42.6x73.....Nom.
Boulevard, s. w. corner of 74th-st., 24.1x100.5.....$27,250
Henry-st., No. 62, 20x100.....15,000
Hudson-st., No. 62, 21.10x80.....7,000
Murray-st., No. 101, 20x52.6.....37,500
Murray-st., n. s., 24.8 ft. w. of Washington-st., 18.9x52.1.....14,900
Washington-st., w. s., 106.3½ ft. n. of Murray-st., 26.8½x56.10.....
Washington-st., No. 280, 25.9x56.5.....} 62,000
Murray-st., No. 92, 24.9x57.7½.....
Washington-st., No. 282, 15.8x56.5.....21,500
2d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x102.5.....15,500
10th-st., n. s., 100.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x92.....15,000
10th-st., n. s., 225.11 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.5x98.9.....24,000
42d-st., n. s., 87 ft. w. of 9th-av., 87x98.9.....14,000
4th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 19x100.5.....14,125
47th-st., s. s., 112.5 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5.....20,500
Pine-st., No. 51, 25.8x80.....19,000
4th-st., n. s., 76.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.6x90.....10,500
41st-st., s. s. corner of 9th-av., 100.11x98.9.....} 100,000
40th-st., n. s., 269 ft. w. of Broadway, 100x98.9.....
40th-st., n. s., 269 ft. w. of Broadway, 100x98.9.....40,000
48th-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100.5.....24,000
77th-st., n. s., 322.5 ft. e. of 12th-av., 76x102.....21,000
102d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.5x102.5.....11,000
102d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.5.....
102d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.5.....} 1,500
103d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11.....1,500
121st-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.11.....1,500
Washington-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Gansevoort-st., 25x100.....1,500
De Peyster-st., No. 8, 25x100.....10,000
124th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.10.....4,500
124th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.11.....4,000
126th-st., n. s., 85.5 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18x99.11.....3,000
126th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x1 block.....12,000
126th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 8th-av., 30x99.11.....10,000
Avenue A, s. w. corner of 112th-st., 75.7½x99.....12,000
Avenue A, n. e. corner of 112th-st., 100.11x99.....14,000
1st-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 116th-st., 50.5x100.....9,250
4th-av., s. e. corner of 27th-st., 24x50.....19,250
4th-av., s. w. corner of 112th-st., 100.11x100.....8,250

Liber Recorded.

Bogardus-st., No. 51, 3 years, per year.....$1,400
Catharine-st., No. 62, 2 years, per year.....1,000
Madison-lane, Nos. 67 and 69, 5 years, per year.....1,200
Mercer-st., No. 111, 4 years, per year.....1,600
Mercer-st., No. 113, 4 years, per year.....1,600
1st-st., No. 1, 5 years, per year.....2,000
11th-st., E. No. 101, 1 year, per year.....1,300
Avenue A, No. 225, 5 years, per year.....1,300
10th-av., n. s., corner of 126th-st., 6 years, per year.....900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 25x100.....$11,250
Atlantic-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100.....5,000
Atlantic-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100.....10,000
Baltic-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 25x125.....17,750
Broadway, n. e. s., 25 ft. s. of Willow-av., 75x100.....900
Butler-st., n. s., 440 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100.....4,000
Cedar-st., Hollow-st., s. e. corner, 18x62.10.....100
Chery-place, w. s., 275.6 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 25x100.....
Degraw-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 6th-av., 120.7x100.....} 8,000
Hicks-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Sackett-st., 20x100.....4,250
Lafayette-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x100.....20,000
Lake-court, e. s., 100 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 26.6x75.4.....600
Lake-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100.....7,000
Lake-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of West Dean-st., 25x100.....11,100
Maloy-st., n. s., 165.9 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x100.....900
Stuyvesant-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100.....
Stuyvesant-st., 200 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 20x100.....} 1,600
Hickory-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Bond-st., 100x100.....3,000
Keap-st., n. s., 200 ft. n. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100.....2,700
Keap-st., n. s., 42.2 ft. n. of Devoe-st., 19.9x38.10.....
Keap-st., n. s., 60 ft. n. of Devoe-st., 19.1x38.10.....} 5,250
Leonard-st., n. e. s., 60 ft. n. of Devoe-st., 19.1x38.10.....
Leonard-st., n. e. s., 60 ft. n. of Devoe-st., 19.1x38.10.....2,250
Marcy-av., n. w. s., 160 ft. n. of Keap-st., 20x100.....
Marcy-av., n. w. s., 240 ft. n. of Keap-st., 20x100.....} 850
Monroe-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100.....900
Monroe-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Yates-av., 16.8x100.....2,800
Penn-st., n. s., 140.4 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 60.6x100.....2,325
Penn-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Lee-av., 21.8x100.....2,250
President-st. and 9th-av., S. W. corner, 50x100.....10,000

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.

On the northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette-ave., some of these elegant blocks of four-story high-stoop brown-stone fronts French roof houses, 20 and 21x46, lots 20 to 110 feet. The finest house in a number, just finished, contains 22 rooms, bath, etc. These houses have been built by first-class mechanics throughout the subscriber, and under the supervision of the owner, all modern improvements, regardless of expense, such as furnaces, stoves, marble mantels, black walnut and polished plate glass; dining-room and hall wainscoted in black walnut; interiors finished in ash, two bath-rooms, three water-closets, eight vaults, butler's pantry, &c.; about eighteen rooms, twelve gaslights, and any amount of drawers for table linen, etc.; lot extends 145 to 92 minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry, five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price $8,000, terms and title as above; cash half cash. Apply on the premises, Remsen-st., nearest house. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN, Owner.

PROCLAMATION.

THE COUNTY PARK

AT EAST NEW-YORK.

We, JOHNSON & MILLER, acting under orders from the owner, will positively sell, without regard to price, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the Cedar Farm, located in the most thriving part of the village of East New-York, only two blocks east of the village of Jamaica Farms, and connected 100 prompt and delightful horse-car. The Cedar Farm will be sold in single lots and small parcels, on very easy terms. The grade is the highest in the village. Good improvements adorn the property. There are a great number of churches and schools, &c., in its immediate vicinity. Communication with the City constant. Montrose-st., running through the farm, connects with the road leading to Jamaica Bay. The ocean breezes render the locality very pleasant and desirable.

Remember that the lots will be sold positively without limit.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE three-story finished attic and basement brown front house No. 24 1st-place; all improvements; in perfect order; location unexceptionable; parlor and hall carpets and four large mirrors, with mantles and cornices included in purchase money. Inquire on premises, or owner.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, location unsurpassed, three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, a three-story brick house, 22x60, all improvements, in complete order, furnished or unfurnished; terms easy. Inquire of DAVENPORT & FANNING, No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN—A desirable three-story and extension brick house, containing all improvements; terms cheap. Apply to GLASS & LINDSAY, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 116 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE

ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON.

For sale either entire or in parcels of over 100 acres, about one hour by express railway from New-York. Location, east bank of the Hudson, on high ground, with views both up and down, very extensive, and inland east and west, unsurpassed; soil and climate to be found anywhere; dwelling large, green-house and grapery, one of best sort; grounds extensively laid out, with American and European varieties of best quality; coach-house and stables, farm-house, dairy-house and other outbuildings on a large scale, and modern farm, in high state of cultivation; horses, cows, farming utensils, and crops; water from springs, tools and utensils in full equipment; house furnished. To be sold as an entirety, real and personal, for $50,000, in cash or approved bankable security, or five days' notice. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE MAPS OF THE

CENTRAL-AV.

AND

TREMONT LOTS

Are now ready at the office of

JOHN MCCLAVE,

No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED

And at prices to suit everybody,

WITHOUT BEING

AFFECTED OR INFLATED

By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH and 6th-ave., opposite the Central Park.

Also, lots on 5th, Madison, 4th, Lexington and other avenues.

Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

Also, several desirable plots of lots on the Boulevard and Morning Side Park.

For sale by ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, No. 124 East 34th-st., first door east of Lexington-av., house, 20x62; lot, 20x94; the premises are replete with every improvement and in complete order; has been recently painted, and the parlors, &c., are frescoed; the hall is marble tiled; not a dollar need be expended for repairs on taking possession. Inquire on the premises.

STORE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson, Grand, Broome, Spring, Amity, Washington-place that is rather desirable for sale or exchange, the lot will be found several desirable corners and large parcels. For particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY MARBLE front house in the finest location on Murray Hill; cheapest house in the market; has been thoroughly overhauled, painted and frescoed in the most elegant manner; all modern improvements; possession can be given May 1. Apply on the premises, No. 20 West 40th-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, VISTA-st., between 8th and 9th sts., 400 feet from Central Park; it overlooks the Park; is near the Springs, Lake, Mall and other attractions; lot 25x100; house, 25x45, with stable on rear; the furniture can be bought reasonably, and possession immediate. J. T. TEAVERS, No. 42 Rockaway-st.

NO. 49 WEST 34TH-ST. FOR SALE, with or without the carpets, gas fixtures and curtains. It is in beautiful order and will be sold at a reasonable price. For permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 46th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.; decorated, gas, trimmings and entire black walnut; price of furniture, $2,000; possession. Apply on the premises at WATTS & REMSEN.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FIRST-class front store, lower floor and lot No. 30 West 27th-st., near 5th-av.; lot 25x100. Apply on the premises.

A VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY—Is offered for sale—Well rented in good tenants, and in good order. Address S., Box No. 1,208 City.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINE LOTS, 125 FEET west of Grand Boulevard, on 96th-st.; price $4,000; mortgage $3,000. DYE & CURTISS, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house in Seventh Ward, or will exchange for short date mortgages. Apply to owner, No. 19 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

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REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

LOTS FOR SALE—312 LOTS, WITH LARGE front on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn; also, 18 acres south side of Staten Island. Apply to P. M. CLARK, No. 120 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

NINE MILES (FORTY MINUTES) FROM CITY HALL,

BY ERIE RAILWAY.

THE

PARK LAND CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

BUILDING PLOTS,

Size to suit, from $200 per City lot up, on easy terms.

Apply at Company's office, at the depot, or of C. BLAKISTON, No. 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF FIFTY acres, 1½ miles from depot at Croton Landing; two houses, large barn, wagon-house, corn-house, stable, grapery, and all necessary outbuildings; fruit of all kinds in abundance; price $14,000.

DYE & CURTISS, No. 208 4th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y. Also, furnished cottages and boarding-houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 32 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cole sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT BAY SIDE—ON LITTLE NECK BAY, five minutes from depot of Flushing and North Shore Railroad, 35 minutes from Hunter's Point for rice, the elegant country seat "Bay Lawn;" house handsomely furnished, 32 feet square, twelve-foot piazza, 23 rooms, large lawn, garden, grapery, ice-house, stables, coach-house, abundant fruit and ornamental trees; to rent for the season or year; immediate possession; also, the Bay Side Cottage, by the season, furnished. Apply to MRS. A. E. MURLE, on the premises, or to LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., A LARGE frame dwelling, containing about 15 rooms; gas and water through the house, with bath-room, stationary tubs, and other modern conveniences; a good stable and about three acres of lawn with the house; situate on York-av., about half a mile from the depot. Rent $1,000 per annum. For particulars, inquire of JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank, PATERSON, April 9, 1869.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A furnished house, with excellent stable, to let for four months from June 1 to a private family only. Retired, healthy location, eight minutes' walk from river landing; house commodious, fully furnished and in perfect order. Rent $800 per month. Address Box No. 487 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—AT CAZENOVIA, N. Y., A BEAUTIful Summer residence, having two parlors, dining-room, seven bedrooms, servants' rooms, hot-house filled, large barn, garden and five acres, for two years; near the lake, boating, fishing, &c. Apply to A. K. COGSWELL, No. 54 Wall-st., or by mail to J. C. VAN RENSSELAER.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, WITHIN twenty-five minutes of Wall-st. Ferry, (omnibus communication per Bay Ridge ferry-boat or Brooklyn cars,) a very handsome Anglo-Italian villa, delightfully situated amid one acre of pleasure grounds; good sea view, with stabling, coach-house, &c. Apply to E. ARMSTRONG, No. 62 Reade-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, cellar, barn, and three acres of ground attached, in Castleton, Staten Island, 15 minutes' walk from Ferry-ville Ferry; very healthy location and fine views; rent $300. Apply to JOSH MANSANEDO, No. 1 Cedar-st.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, MIDway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, in view of the Bay, a very desirable first-class furnished house for six months. Apply at No. 91 Columbia-st. Office 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., or at No. 186 Broadway, New-York, office of Home Life Insurance Company.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A gentleman and wife, with one or two children, a second floor, pretty furnished if required, containing five rooms, bath, gas and cold water; servants' room if required. Inquire on the premises, No. 77 East 35th-st., near 4th-av.

TO LET—AT MORRISANIA, THREE-STORY and cellar house; three-quarters acre of land; one-half minute's walk from depot; rent $45 per month; immediate possession. Also, house and a half-story cottage on 4th-st., one minute from depot; rent for

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished, from May 1, three-story and basement residence in first-class location, central, and five minutes from Centre-st. Station; a desirable property; rent $1,800 per annum. Apply to R. N. MILLER, No. 783 Broad-st., Newark.

A LARGE HOUSE, FURNISHED, TO LET, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Rent, 3 months, $1,000; 6 months, $1,500; bath-house; fruit, shade; oysters and clams on the shore, belonging to the place; immediate possession. Apply to the owner, O. H. JONES, No. 245 6th-av.

CENTRAL-AV.

AND

TREMONT LOTS

Are now ready at the office of

JOHN MCCLAVE,

No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED,

And at prices to suit everybody,

WITHOUT BEING

AFFECTED OR INFLATED

By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water in the house; rent, $300 per annum. Cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A handsome country and town residence, fitted with all modern improvements. Coach-house, stables, fruit and vegetable garden, &c., within fifteen minutes' drive of Central Park. Rent $1,500. Apply to G. A. BRADBROOK, No. 175 West 45th-st.

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REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

The entire property and business of the Clifton Mill Company, at Winsted, Conn., will be sold at Auction, without reserve and without postponement, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869. This property consists of

LOT I.

A bolt shop capable of turning out $150,000 worth of Carriage Bolts per annum. New building, now 56 inch Dayton wheel, 5 Heading Machines, 4 Rounding Presses, 10 Furnaces, 2 Sheaers, 4 Nut Presses, 1 Hot Nut Press, 1 Washer Press, 2 Lathes, Hand Planer, Power Hammer, Power and all other necessary machinery—all in complete running order. Water Power rates at 50 Horse in the driest season.

This Lot will include a Grist Mill with 3 runs of stones (one water wheel.) Bolts, Elevators, &c., now rented at $60 per month, and doing a large custom business.

LOT II.

The manufactory of the well-known W. G. Coe Screw Machines, a fine Brick and Stone Shop, with new Leffel Wheel, and Machinery complete for the business. This Shop is now running profitably and turning out about 50 Screws per day, with capacity and demand for a large increase. Water Power never below 30 Horse.

LOT III.

Four Houses adjacent to the Bolt Works, containing 6 tenements.

The above property is situated in the heart of a prosperous village of 4,000 population. The Naugatuck Railroad Depot is within 40 rods of one Shop, and less than half a mile from the other. The route of the new Connecticut Western Railroad, now building, lies within 10 rods of both Shops. The Water Power is unrivaled, being supplied from a Reservoir of 100 acres—the Value of which property being never diminished by either drought or flood. Other outlying property will be sold at the same sale. Sale positive. Sale commences at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, May 5, and to continue until all is sold. For further particulars address T. M. CLARK, Agent,

Winsted, Conn.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

BY A. E. BELLICKE, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers, forthwith, in Long Island Real Estate, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York. THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 M., on the premises, GREAT SALE OF 300 VILLA PLOTS, at Crotona, N.J., beautifully located immediately opposite the station, in the midst of the improvements, and two minutes' walk from church, school and stores.

There will also be sold a desirable dwelling, stable, with wing, 11 rooms, barn and carriage-house; grounds comprise two acres.

Crotona is located on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-four miles from the New-York side of the river, is rapidly growing, and destined to be a large town. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, by its frequency of trains, the luxurious cars, the elegant and novel stations and efficient management, stands preeminent among the roads that converge at the City of New-York. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on the day of sale. A beautiful colored map of the property will be ready

For illustrated maps, railroad passes and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 54 Pine-st., will sell at auction,

On TUESDAY, April 20, 1869,

the valuable property known as the

KINGSFORD PLACE,

one mile from Quarantine, south side of the Island. Large and commodious mansion, 20 rooms, with all modern improvements, in perfect order; 11½ acres under highest state of cultivation.

Terms, maps and further particulars at auctioneers' office.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 6TH-AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

6TH-AV.—Two-story and attic brick buildings and lots, 20 feet 6 inches x 100 feet, east side, between Washington and Waverley places, 22x74.7 and 23.1; newly painted, and in good order.

Map at Sale of Collateral.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

BOWERY PROPERTY TO LET OR ALLIENATE—Will be altered to suit the requirements of the tenants; an excellent stand for carpet or furniture trade, for which it has been occupied for 15 years; the premises are large, building covering all. Inquire of owner, J. B. COTTE, No. 185 Bowery.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

THE CITY HOTEL,

Providence, R. I., is leased for a term of years. This is the leading hotel in the most possible location, on Broad-st., and in the centre of business; it contains 125 rooms, including Office, Dining-room, Billiard-room, office, &c.; a grand opening for a hotel keeper, as it will be the centre of travel and permanent boarders; a fine chance to make money, as there is not, and will not be for a number of years, any other first-class hotel in the city.

Address WILLIAM BARSTOW,

Providence, R. I.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

CORNER OF NASSAU AND PINE STS.,

SINGLY OR IN SUITES.

These offices being well located and desirably located, offer great advantages for business purposes.

PLEASANT OFFICES,

(WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE DESIRABLE)

In the Building - - No. 254 Broadway,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL,

TO LET OR LEASE.

Possession 1st of May, or earlier if desired. Apply at office of

Home Life Insurance Co., 256 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier Times Office.

THE MAPS OF THE

CENTRAL-AV.

AND

TREMONT LOTS

Are now ready at the office of

JOHN MCCLAVE,

No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED

And at prices to suit everybody,

WITHOUT BEING

AFFECTED OR INFLATED

By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

FOR RENT—THE UNION BUILDINGS, AT the intersection of E.-st. and Pennsylvania-av., Washington; the buildings contain 40 finished rooms, and foundation walls are rear for 100 more; the lot is 70 feet front on E.-st., and 150½ feet deep, and the location is the most desirable in Washington for a hotel not on the European plan; the premises will be put on long lease. For particulars inquire of GEORGE E. DURYEA, No. 42 Pine-st., at James B. Taylor's office, or of the owner at the Ebbett House, Washington.

O. R. MATTESON.

A FACTORY TO LET—BUILDINGS NOS. 146, 48, 48 and 48 Cedar-st., with shafting and 35-horse power engine; will let buildings together or separately, or rooms with steam power. Apply in office on the premises.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR THE season or longer time, a pleasantly-situated cottage, containing 10 rooms; close to depot; handsomely furnished; plant, &c. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., adjoining depot.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 1 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE AND CELLAR, AND also offices on the second floor, with lofts, in building No. 114 Pearl-st. Apply to R. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 107 Broadway.

TO LET—A FINE OFFICE AT NO. 170 Broadway, with use of reception-room, to a lawyer; rent moderate. Apply to RAKEM & CLOYD, No. 190 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, in a new five-story stone-front building, 50x100, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st. Apply to J. & W. LYALL, No. 55 Hudson-st.

STORE NO. 600 BROADWAY TO LET—Now for; recently fitted up; good business stand for clothing, dry goods, or boots and shoes; cheap.

BENNETT & CO.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIRE-proof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHIEREMEERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 32.

WAREHOUSES TO LET OR LEASE—The warehouses Nos. 102 and 104 Greenwich-st. Apply to GILBERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

NO. 380 BROADWAY—SECOND FLOOR to let; rent only $1,800 a year; suited for any light or fancy business.

STEAM POWER TO LET—STEADY, 24 low prices; fine light; 20 No. 114 Cliff-st. Apply at No. 108 Cliff-st.

TO LET—TWO FINE LOFTS, 25x100 FEET, 7 st No. 707 Broadway. Address ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—SAIL LOFTS, NOS. 34 AND 36 South-st. Inquire of EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL-lighted rooms and basements, 24x90. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

WELL-LIGHTED, NEWLY-FINISHED offices to let, singly or in suites. Apply to J. MILHAU on the premises, No. 189 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House. Attractive; three offices on third floor. Apply to Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—TWO STORES, NO. 60 FULTON-ST., together or separate; also a second lot and an office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE, WITH FIVE to twenty acres fertile land, near station, one hour from New-York. Price not to exceed $1,000. Or would exchange Western land for a larger place. Address LIVINGSTON, with full particulars, Box No. 120 Times Office.

TO THOSE GOING ABROAD—AN American gentleman and wife, without incumbrance, desire the charge of a gentleman's establishment, in the City or country, for a term of year. He is accustomed to use of horses, and can furnish satisfactory references. Address T. J., Box No. 129 Times Office.

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REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DESIRABLE

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

The entire property and business of the Clifton Mill Company, at Winsted, Conn., will be sold at Auction, without reserve and without postponement, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869. This property consists of

LOT I.

A bolt shop capable of turning out $150,000 worth of Carriage Bolts per annum. New building, now 56 inch Dayton wheel, 5 Heading Machines, 4 Rounding Presses, 10 Furna

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—LARGE AND COSTLY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF JOHN MEEKS, JR., (SUCCESSOR TO J. & W. MEEKS,) ESTABLISHED SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 14th, at 10½ o'clock, at the well-known establishment No. 107 Duane-st., a very large and valuable first-class furniture assortment, of the kind which always commands the attention of the highest bidders. The stock is large, and consists of articles really sold in this business; will be fully warranted in every respect. Full particulars hereafter. Now on exhibition as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 148 West 47th-st., adjoining Sixth-av.

HANDSOMEST HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain parlor carpets, rosewood suite in crimson plush, carved black walnut center table, silk rope, rosewood piano, made by John Abbott; mirrors, carved black walnut and gilt inlaid reception chairs in crimson and green plush, black walnut and walnut bedsteads, mahogany and cane seat chairs, black walnut wardrobes, marble-top rosewood & B. B. chairs, rosewood and gilt inlaid reception chairs in crimson and green plush, black walnut and walnut bedsteads, mahogany and cane seat chairs, black walnut wardrobes, marble-top hall stand, carved oak chairs in green plush, oak library set, black walnut library chair in green plush, black walnut work table, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, carved black walnut bureau, marble-top bidet, black walnut frame French plate mirror, black walnut cane-seat chairs, white ash chairs, fine china dinner set, glassware, kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—LARGE AND COSTLY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF JOHN MEEKS, JR., (successor to J. & W. Meeks,) established seventy years ago.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and continue the 15th and 16th of April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, ground floor, basement No. 632 Broadway, a few doors below 4th-st., all the costly and valuable first-class furniture manufactured by this well-known concern. The management notice that business, and every article will be sold to the highest bidder. The stock is large, and consists of articles really sold in this business; will be fully warranted in every respect. Full particulars hereafter. Now on exhibition as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, THE WORKS OF EMINENT ARTISTS, CONSISTING OF THREE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, OR GREATLY REDUCED STOCK.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on evenings of TUESDAY, 13th, and WEDNESDAY, 14th, at 7½ o'clock each, crowning at the Leeds Art Gallery, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., a large and valuable collection of pictures, the works of many of the first modern artists, both American and European. Full particulars will be given in a few days.

A. M. MINER, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF PAPER, STORE FIXTURES, &c.

By direction of JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee in Bankruptcy of BOGERT & EVANS, paper dealers, 79 Duane-st., corner of Chatham-st., New-York.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 13 and 14, 1869, at 9 A. M.,

AT STORE NO. 79 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

the entire stock, consisting of wrapping paper, twine, wrapping, tissue, Manilla, hardware and straw paper, of every variety, and of most of the well-known Mills in Massachusetts and in the country, belonging to the estate of Bogert & Evans, bankrupts.

The stock includes several hundred reams of the finest papers of the manufacture of H. Bevlens & Co., and Alden & Co., assorted; glazed and envelope and letter papers, 100 M. envelopes, (R. Hayes & Co.,) &c., &c.

The office furniture, safe, store fixtures, &c., in said store, will be sold at 2 P. M. of the second day of sale.

Samples of the stock may be seen and catalogues obtained at the store of Messrs. F. B. O'Connor's Sons, No. 47 Beekman-st., and the stock may be examined at the store, No. 79 William-st., on the 10th and 12th inst., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Terms of sale: Cash on delivery of goods.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARRARA STATUARY, MARBLE AND ALABASTER GROUPS AND STATUETTES, MOSAIC TABLES, &c., &c.

Lately received from Italy and never before exhibited.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 13th, and WEDNESDAY, 14th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st. (large), and Sculpture Gallery, of Italian marble, comprising probably the most beautiful selection of vases, busts, groups and figures, tables, &c., ever imported.

Also,

Several pieces of Carrara marble statuary from the studios of the best living artists of Rome and Florence, not before offered for sale in this country. The above are the importations of P. PANDOLFINI, Rome, selected by himself and purchased for their exclusive sale, and by all who love and appreciate true art will be found the most elegant workmanship, and will be on view a few days prior to the sale, 13th inst., with catalogues.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

E. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, THURSDAY, April 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at No. 135 East Broadway, near Jefferson-st.:

Household furniture, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, elegant marble-top tables, mirrors, rosewood bedroom furniture, cane-seat chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, black walnut extension table, sofas, lounges, chairs, marble-top hall stand, carved oak chairs in green plush, oak library set, black walnut library chair in green plush, black walnut work table, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, carved black walnut bureau, marble-top bidet, black walnut frame French plate mirror, black walnut cane-seat chairs, white ash chairs, fine china dinner set, glassware, kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 16 Henry, near Jefferson-st., rosewood parlor suites, silk rope, pier and oval mirrors, paintings, two Japanese cabinets, lace curtains, velvet, gas chandeliers, mahogany and oak marble-top chamber sets, hair mattresses, extension table, chairs, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

BELL, TEBALL, Auctioneers, No. 31 Liberty-pl.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD DECKER PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT CARPETS, &c.

BELL, J. THEALL will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) April 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 324 East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the renowned furniture, silks in silk rope, marble-top etagères, marble-top tables, fine walnut bedroom furniture, wardrobes, wardrobe, extension table, dining chairs, sofas, and glass, rich carpets, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

THE MAPS OF THE

CENTRAL-AV.

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Are now ready at the office of

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THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED

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By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the Metropolis.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

HENRY HENRY, Auctioneer, No. 47 Hudson-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—WILL SELL TUESDAY, April 13, at 10½ A. M., all the furniture in the private residence, No. 29 5th-av., comprising in part: Rosewood parlor suite, silk brocatel; walnut suites, bureaus, marble-top washstands, tables, bedsteads, chairs, mirrors and other china; splendid gilt and mantel mirrors, curtains and cornices; yet almost new Brussels, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths; gilt hall seat, mirror, lamps, fine-cut glass, silver ware, stoves, vases, &c. Kitchen furniture will commence 9 o'clock. By order of W. H. GLEASON, Mortgagee. Catalogues at sale.

R. J. DAUBIGNY, Auctioneer.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, NO. 37 Cortlandt-st., Room No. 4, will sell on auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the premises, No. 1 Hanover-pl., Brooklyn, E. D., all the furniture contained in same, viz.: Parlor suites, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bedroom suites, carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOHN MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.—Office 29 Nassau-st.

TO PERSONS AS HEIRS TO THE ESTATE of the late Mr. Bridget Curry, formerly of Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland, will please send her address to her sister, ANN CURRY, No. 42 Avenue A, New-York. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. M. BROWN & BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 13, at 11 o'clock, within the store,

[illegible] Bordeaux Claret,
[illegible] Sherry Wine,
[illegible] Malaga Raisins,
[illegible] boxes Valencia Raisins,
[illegible] bbls. Chestnuts,
[illegible] casks fresh Sicily Lemons,
[illegible] cases Brazil nuts,
[illegible] cases French glass jars,
[illegible] kegs French Plums,
[illegible] Sardine Macaroni,
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 4 East River,
[illegible] boxes fresh Messina Oranges,
[illegible] boxes fresh Messina Lemons,
Cargo Leaks & Fids, from Messina.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., second floor, and now furniture for large variety; carpets, glass, silver ware, warm cutlery, large assortment of wares, China and Glassware, &c., &c. Also, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, Importation, ornamental glass, small fancy goods and Japan goods, bedding and pillows, &c., being an unlimited opportunity for buyers.

DRY GOODS.

EXTENSIONS FINISHED.

Having ENLARGED our premises and doubled our store capacity, we are opening our Spring stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

STRAW GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

RIBBONS AND VELVETS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES and UNDERWEAR,

&c., at POPULAR PRICES.

We shall be continually making new additions of desirable goods, and are opening several new departments, which we have not included in our assortment heretofore.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204, 206 and 208 6th-av.,

No. 68 West 14th-st.,

No. 67 West 13th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S,

IN THE

JOBBING ROOMS,

UP STAIRS,

YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS IN THIS CITY, AND A COLLECTION OF BARGAINS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

WE CUT LENGTHS AT FIVE PRICES.

BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

308, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 68, 68, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE,

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM. REAL AND MILLINERY LACES, NEW SHADES IN BONNET CRAPES, BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS—EVERYTHING NEW. SILK, COTTON, LISLE THREAD, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c. BARGAINS. BEST KID GLOVES, WARRANT EVERY PAIR.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

308, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 68, 68, 70 ALLEN STS.,

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

THOUSANDS OF SILK PARSOLS,

AT 25 CTS., 37 CTS., 42, 51, 62, 75, 87, 92, 98 AND $1, EVERY VARIETY AND NOVELTY, CORSETS, SKIRTS, FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, &c., &c. ALSO, FULL LINES OF LEATHER SATCHELS, TO RETAIL AT 25, 37, 42, 51 & 62 AND UPWARD. KEPT IN THIS CITY.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

308, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 68, 68, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE,

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

STRAW GOODS, STRAW GOODS,

ALL THE NEW SHAPES AT

EDWARD RIDLEY'S,

308, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 68, 68, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE,

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

MILLINERY GOODS FROM AUCTION.

FASHIONABLE AND DESIRABLE SHADES IN SATINS, $1 and $1 25 per yard.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

SILK FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c., CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

308, 311, 311½ GRAND, AND 68, 68, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE,

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

REMOVAL.

THOS. H. GAYNOR'S Corset and Skirt Emporium, No. 765 Broadway, will remove on 1st of May to his other store, No. 591 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., previous to which he is offering his immense stock at half price.

THOS. H. GAYNOR,

Importer,

Nos. 765 and 591 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF

BLACK SILKS

AT RETAIL, AT IMPORTER'S PRICES, BY CHAS. HEARD & CO.,

NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

COPY OF INVOICE:

5 pieces, 22 inches, Gros de Rhine	$1 37½
5 pieces, 22 inches, Extra Heavy	1 50
5 pieces, 22 inches, Lyons Taffeta	1 62
7 pieces, 22 inches, Very Heavy	1 87
20 pieces, 24 inches, Gros Grain	2 00
5 pieces, 24 inches, Gros de Rhine	2 00
25 pieces, 24 inches, Gros de Japan	2 00
6 pieces, 24 inches, Gros de Japan	2 00
5 pieces, 24 inches, Gros de Japan	2 00
10 pieces, 24 inches, Double Chain	2 00
5 pieces, 24 inches, Soft Better	2 00
15 pieces, 24 inches, Lyons Taffeta	2 00
5 pieces, 24 inches, Heavy	2 00
15 pieces, 24 inches, Satin Finish	2 00
7 pieces, 24 inches, Satin Finish	2 25
11 pieces, 24 inches, Satin Finish	2 50

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,

No. 301 Grand-st.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES:

No. 16 Duane-st., No. 765 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 154 and 156 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 4th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Country establishment, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most improved machinery,

To dye, clean and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.

Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Wholesome only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices; laces, embroideries, hemmed yokes and tucks.

THOMAS, for underwear,

ELGENS, Nos. 800 and 802 Broadway, opposite Arnold's new store.

MILLINERY.

GUIPURE BONNETS, REAL LACE Bonnets, Spring Hats and Bonnets at $8, worth $12. Pattern Bonnets and Millinery Goods. Straw Goods. Lady's Hats. L. EHRICH, Milliner, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 348 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also

PEABODY REVOLVER—LEADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequalled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and simplicity of mechanism. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. S. NEWHALL, Agent.

Mr. NEWHALL is the only authorized agent of this Company in New-York.

JOHN R. ANTHONY, Treasurer.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACTURERS and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,776 New-York Post Office.

PERSONAL.

ANY ONE KNOWING THE ADDRESS of Bridget Curry, formerly of Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland, will please send her address to her sister, ANN CURRY, No. 42 Avenue A, New-York. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surcouf, SATURDAY, April 17.
PEREIRE, [illegible] SATURDAY, May 1.
LAFAYETTE, Recouvreux, SATURDAY, May 15.
FRANKLIN, Lehaire, SATURDAY, May 22.

Rates of passage (cable in gold, wine included):

TO REST OF HAVRE, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $125 and $80.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most direct, cheap and pleasant route, as they will pass through the English railways and the delightful scenery of Normandy, the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and money.

GEO. MADERNEIR, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SAMARIA	WEDNESDAY	April 14
JAVA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
SIBERIA	WEDNESDAY	May 5
SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	May 12
CUBA	WEDNESDAY	May 19

Through passengers to Paris.

Cabin.....$125 | Second Cabin.....$60

Cabin to Paris.....$145

To Hamburg, $10 extra.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value therein stated are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading to all points South and West, Antwerp and Paris, for parts on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND BOUND THE WORLD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S New China branch steamer AMERICA, 4,400 tons register, SETH DOAME, Commander, will be dispatched about May 20 to June 1, (exact date will be duly announced,) for Hong Kong, touching at Cape Town, Point de Galle and Singapore. At Hong Kong she will take her place in the regular United States Mail Line, leaving Sept. 15 for San Francisco, via Yokohama, thus affording passengers an opportunity of taking passage in the finest steamer in the world, via Yokohama, or to San Francisco and thence by Pacific Railroad.

CABIN PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

To Cape Town	$300	To Yokohama	$300
To Point de Galle	250	To San Francisco	1,100
To Singapore	275	To New-York	1,200
To Hong Kong	300		

An experienced surgeon on board; attendance and medicines free. A limited quantity of freight taken. For freight, passage, or further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 58 Wall-st.

RICHARD H. GRAVES, Chief Secretary.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

UNITED KINGDOM.April 17 COLUMBIA.....May 8
BRITANNIA.....April 24 ANCHORIA.....May 15
IOWA.....May 1 EUROPA.....May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Londonderry, $60 and $70. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $110. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $32. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)	Tuesday, April 20, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, April 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 46 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	110	To London	35
To Paris	135	To Paris	67

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F. (by Branch Steamer)	40	St. John's, N. F. (by Branch Steamer)	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, 7 Bowling-green.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALPS.....April 15 | SCOTIA.....April 29
AUSTRO-ASIAN.April 22 | PALESTINE.....May 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.....for Gold.
Steerage.....for Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at owner rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-Green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 45 North River, WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO	3,015 tons	April 14, at 4 A. M.
NEBRASKA	2,192 tons	April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,005 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO (new)	1,900 tons	May 5, at 8 P. M.
MINNESOTA	2,025 tons	May 12, at 8 P. M.

Cabin Passage.....(Gold).....$80
Steerage.....(Currency).....$30

Splendid Steam Tugs in attendance.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 20 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK	May 1
CITY OF DALKEY	May 12

And monthly throughout the year.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$80, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	30, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, will sail SATURDAY, April 17, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers will leave the new Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 21—SENIOR, Capt. CHAUNCEY, Capt. CORNER.

Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage, apply at the office, 2 Battery-pl.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WISE, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TERKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. E. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

W. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....April 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE.....May 3

For freight or passage apply to

J. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamship

EAGLE, Capt. M. B. GREENE, April 22,

at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROWELL, Jr., President, No. 3 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. M. L. AY SEE.....April 15
EAGLE, Capt. M. B. GREENE, (via Nassau,).....April 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....April 29

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROWELL, Jr., President,

No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA PENSACOLA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

ALABAMA, Captain LINDENBERG,

On SATURDAY, April 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance effected at one-half the rate of a sailing vessel. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Elegant cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

T. P. FLETCHER, Agent,

No. 114 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, and blank forms, [illegible] State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, and blank forms, [illegible] State issued by [illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three fast steamships leave this port every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

The steamships

LEO, Capt. Dunlevey, TUESDAY, April 20,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 and 8 South-st.

SHERMAN, LIVINGSTONE, Capt. CHAPMAN, THURSDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 22 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATWOOD, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. GEORGE, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 87 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. YAULL, Saturday, April 17.
GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. [illegible], Saturday, April 24.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second cabin, or freight, apply to

E. E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 87 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE GLORIOUS PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and favorite steamship MAGNOLIA, A. S. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, April 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.

Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, (RAVENEL & CO.,) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 10 Wallstreet.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail April 22.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.

ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

For through tickets and full particulars apply to

WELLS FARGO & CO.,

No. 64 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave Jamaica at 8:20 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 1 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

L. D. RASTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

5 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations West of Turner's, (except Otisville,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

8:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson, at 6:30 A. M., 12 M., and 6:30 P. M.; 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:40 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., and foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BAIRD, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—MAIL TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, 26, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

8 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

12:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal.

4 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, (except Saturday,) without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays only.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Montreal.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., Harlem depot leaves Poughkeepsie at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8.

Also, a Sunday train via Hudson River Railroad, leaving at 11 A. M., and arriving at Milbrook at 4:30 P. M. Returning, leaves Milbrook at 6:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Brooklyn, E. D., 7:30 A. M., mail train; 3:30 P. M., express for Babylon, Patchogue, &c. 4:15 P. M., accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation for Brooklyn. Leave Babylon, 7:45 A. M. and 2:45 P. M., express for Brooklyn. Leave Jamaica, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 4:30, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. On Sundays, at 8 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 11:45 P. M. Leave Hackensack, 7:45 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 4:30, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. On Sundays, at 8 A.

SHOCKING SUICIDES.

Disappointed Love and Intemperance the Inducing Causes—The Scenes of the Shocking Suicide Act.

One of the most singular of the late suicides occurred yesterday in the boarding-house on the fourth floor of the building No. 1 College-Place. The victim in this case was one DANIEL A. DICKENSON, aged 26 years, and a clerk by occupation.

He had been boarding at the house of Mrs. MOORE, No. 1 College-place, for the past eight months, and during all that time nothing unusual in his demeanor was remarked until about two weeks ago. He was generally regular in his habits, was constant in his attention to business and buoyant in spirits until about the time mentioned, when a slight change in his conduct was noticeable, and he became irregular, despondent and to some extent intemperate. Yesterday about noon he returned to the house, and taking his key passed into his bedroom, which is No. 16, and joins upon the sitting-room. A few minutes after he entered the room, Mrs. MOORE, who was in the hall, immediately outside, heard a noise that sounded like the report of a pistol, and is somewhat after thought she detected the smell of gunpowder. She tried the door, but finding it locked did nothing more that remark upon the singularity of the noise and odor. When some of the boarders returned at 6 o'clock in the evening and the occurrence of mid-day was mentioned, it was then determined that the room should be entered. An officer of the Third Precinct being called in from the street, the door was forced open, and the full extent of the tragedy that had occurred six hours before was then first discovered.

There was little of the appalling that greeted the intruders into the small, cramped room. DICKENSON lay fully dressed upon the bed, upon his right side, with his eyes closed, and at a first glance would have been supposed to be fast asleep. The only sign of a violent death was a great Colt's navy revolver lying upon the bed, partly within the grasp of the right hand, and a little blood that had oozed from the left ear. Under the body, however, was found a pool of blood that had soaked through beds and bedding and had trickled upon the floor beneath. It was evidently a death by suicide, and Captain ULLMAN, of the Third Precinct, being informed of the affair, at once notified the Central Police Office, and, it being after business hours, went personally in search of a Coroner. He was so far successful that at 9 o'clock Coroner KEENAN arrived at the house and took charge of the remains.

An external examination of the body by the Coroner showed that the deceased, having stretched himself upon the bed, had rested the muzzle of the heavy pistol upon his right temple, and then pulling the trigger, had died almost instantly. The forehead was singed and burned with the powder, and the instantaneous nature of the death was shown by the fact that the body had not been disarranged. The first effort of the Coroner was to find direct evidence of the cause of suicide, and such effort was never more amply rewarded. DICKENSON had not died until he had written several notes announcing his intention of taking his life, and giving in a measure the reasons which became cause were impelling him to the rash act. These notes could tell the old, old story of intemperance, following hard upon disappointed love, and the two combined prostrating physical and mental strength. The most important and coherent of these notes is as follows:

I have no relatives nor friends, any one regarding me, but he is a rascal and not fit to be recognized as a white man anywhere. He is a villain, and I affirm it with my last breath. He has a nice wife—poor HELEN! I am sorry for her, but it is better for her.

In re Alice.—Her death-like death-like cold, without a sigh or any sign. My dying love to FLORENCE MIZ-ZAY—I MEAN MOORE—and to my friends.

I have always said I would like to have it buried on the old island where I experienced the only happy days I ever knew. My dear friends will see that my wishes are carried out. Take care of Alice. Now about my last account: It will fall, sadly, Dr. Burrie (I think) \$7. Coe \$2, my own tailor \$2 (may; I was always honest. Good-bye to all; this is to be my last account; I can pay no more). Good-bye, dying away. God for DAN; hurrah for him; and him alone, but don't let mother see it, as it would make her feel badly. Particularly remember MARGIA MALTBY. LINA MAY. Bury Alice with me. Let no one send her notice of my death. She lives in Clyde or Albany.

In re Box—He is a good boy.—D. R. DICKENSON.

Pieces and papers as stated, drop case *New York Journal* to SALLY, and *Herald and Home* to CHARLIE.

I have a watch and chain at "Sherman's," No. 25 Maiden-lane, entered in the name of "John Leslie, No. 8 Bond-street." Take the money for the watch and chain will please be given to DAN. You will find tickets in my right-hand upper vest pocket. Let Dr. Burrie take care; allow ALICE ever to touch a drop of anything intoxicating. A long sleep here.—D. R. D.

The following is an extract from a long and somewhat incoherent letter addressed to "My Dear Uncle DICK, No. 49 Murray-street:"

* * * * * * * I feel that I have been a disgrace to myself and my making generally. I wish you would give my Maggie, Mary Jane, back to her father. She was the only woman I ever loved, and my first drunk was when I learned that she was married. Poor sick HARLIN! I shall soon meet (if there is life hereafter). My mother will assure her me, but she did not treat me right when I was home and without money. She constantly told me that I was living on charity. God bless her any way. Don't blame her. I don't "lay my anything."

Upon a sheet of paper lying on the table were some lines in a cramped and scarcely legible handwriting, totally unlike the clear chirography of the other letters, which were delighered to read as follows:

The last words I wrote are God bless my poor mother, and poor sick HARLIN. Will some one inform MARGIA MALTBY. I went to die. MARGIA MALTBY.—D. R. DICKENSON.

From other papers found in the room it was evident that the deceased had been a Lieutenant in the Eighth New-York Cavalry during the war, and had latterly been engaged as a clerk in a mercantile house.

Coroner KEENAN took formal possession of the remains, and will hold an inquest this morning.

An Unhappy Husband Blows Himself.

Coroner KEENAN was notified yesterday morning of the death of JOHN ARLBOCH, a German, who had committed suicide by hanging himself in his apartment, on the top floor of the premises No. 23 Willett-street. When Dr. WOOSTER BEACH arrived he found that the unfortunate man had not only hung himself to a nail in the wall, but had stuffed an old handkerchief into his mouth, in order to more effectually prevent any remonstrance. His body was on the floor, and death must have resulted in a very painful manner. The remains were quite cold and stiff when discovered, life evidently having been extinct for some hours. From the statements of those residing in the tenement-house, it appears that the deceased and his wife had lived unhappily together, and that a grown-up son of ARLBOCH took part in the quarrel, and beat his father with the butt of a pistol in a terrible and brutal manner, the effects of which confined him to his bed in the hospital for several weeks. During his absence the mother and son removed the greater part of the household goods to No. 44 Avenue A, where they took up their residence. When ARLBOCH emerged from the hospital he had his son arrested for assault, though the case has never been tried. These combined troubles so worried the deceased that he sought refuge in the death of a suicide. Dr. BEACH had the body cut down, and an inquest will be held to-day.

Assessor Webster and the Brokers—The Political Outlook in the Thirty-second District.

The bankers in Wall-street who have refused to pay the tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. levied on their capital by Assessor WEBSTER, of the Thirty-second District, having appealed against his action to Mr. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that officer has instructed Collector SWOON not to enforce the collection of the assessment until the questions raised against it shall have been heard and determined at Washington. The Collector has accordingly stopped collecting this special tax, which, if enforced, will amount to about \$10,000, 000 per annum. Wall-street is jubilant over the action of the Commissioner, and considers it a final blow at the policy inaugurated by Assessor WEBSTER. That gentleman does not so regard it, however. He appears to be satisfied that when the Commissioner shall have heard his side of the story, all his assessments in the premises will be confirmed, and the collection of the tax insisted on. As no orders have come from Washington directing Mr. WEBSTER to discontinue or postpone the proceedings begun in the Courts against those stubborn bankers who refuse to make the return required by law, he is determined to push the legal investigation into the matter with dispatch. As the brokers are not an contesting every inch of ground with the Assessor, however, it will probably be some time yet before a final decision is given. Meanwhile, a number of firms, including Messrs. Fisher, GOULD & MANTIP, and GREENBUCK & Co., have made the required returns. Mr. J. F. CLEVELAND, Assessor of the Sixth District, who was nominated by the President to supersede Mr. WEBSTER in the Thirty-second District, called on that gentleman when he heard of his nomination, and assured him that he had no desire to be the means of ousting him from his position; that, on the contrary, if he (WEBSTER) intended to make an effort to retain it, he (CLEVELAND) would positively decline the nomination. Mr. LOCKWOOD F. DOTY, who was also nominated for the Thirty-second District assessorship, and subsequently for the Sixth District, in place of Mr. CLEVELAND, wrote to Mr. WEBSTER, refusing to be a candidate against him. The letter was received by the Assessor yesterday morning, and is as follows:

GREENPORT, April 10, 1869.

DEAR MR. WEBSTER: What does a nomination in your place mean? Nothing surprises me more than that, unless it is the entering surprise manifest there when I told them I was not a candidate against you. Times are not the same that they were when Governor MORGAN's stand in favor of your place, I know, was sufficient to bring forward any one you may have to be entirely without foundation, for I would in no event be a candidate against you for anything, especially for a place which you have carried so popular a place was ever, not.—Yours, faithfully, L. F. DOTY.

Mr. WEBSTER starts for Washington this morning, in order to lay before the Department the whole question of bank business in the Commissioner's office. The Governor and Secretary of State received a telegram from Mr. WEBSTER, in which he stated that he had been made acquainted with the fact that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had been asked to remove the Collector of Internal Revenue, and he (WEBSTER) desired to know if the Collector was to be removed, and if so, to request the Assessor's commission be made, also, to get further instructions from the Commissioner, so as to his future action with regard to his commission of the special tax.

THE TEXAS BOND CASE.

Texas United States Bonds Sold for the Benefit of the Confederacy—The State Bonds Repudiated—Decision by Chief Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 12.

The Chief Justice delivered the following decision to-day in the United States Supreme Court:

The State of Texas, vs. George W. Wells, John Chase, John A. Hendricks, and others.—This is an original bill in the Court, in which the State of Texas, claiming certain bonds of the United States as her property, asks an injunction to restrain the defendants from receiving payment from the National Government, and to compel the surrender of the bonds to the State.

It appears from the bill, answers and proofs, that the United States, by act of September 9, 1850, offered to the State of Texas, in compensation for her claims, the sum of 10,000,000 in 5 per cent. stock, payable in 15 years, with the privilege of paying the 10,000,000 in 15 five per cent. bonds, each for the sum of \$1,000, and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. of these bonds were received by her with further stock to the amount of 5,000,000, and the balance, 5,000,000, she refused to receive, and the same remained in the Treasury.

The bonds thus delivered were dated Jan. 1, 1851, and were all made payable to the State or Texas or bearer, and indorsable after the first day of December, 1851. They were received by her in behalf of the State by the Comptroller of Public Accounts, under authority of an act of the Legislature, which, besides giving the Comptroller power to receive the bonds, gave him authority, provided that no bond should be available in the hands of any holder, without the endorsement by the Governor of the State. After the breaking out of the rebellion the insurgent Legislature of Texas, on the 11th of January, 1861, repealed the act requiring the indorsement of the Governor (acts of Texas, 1861, 42), and, on the same day, provided for the organization of a Military Board, composed of the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, and authorized a majority of the Board to provide for the defense of the State by means of any bonds in the Treasury, upon any account to the extent of \$1,000,000 (Texas Laws, p. 51). The defense contemplated by the act was that of the State against the United States by war. Under this authority the Military Board, when called upon to act, entered into agreement with George W. Wells and John Chase, two of the defendants, for the sale to them of the bonds of Texas, and delivered some of them in the treasury of the State, and seventy-six more, then deposited with Drexel & Co., in England, to be sold for the benefit of the State. The Military Board received in lieu of the bonds, and certain other supplies in kind, and proceeding under the act of the State, the State Legislature relating to those bonds, expressly prohibiting their application of the rebellion, who fled the mill and answers sworn to prosecute the suit, and it is further proved by the affidavit of Mr. Pascal Cooper, that the Governor of Texas, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Andrew J. Hamilton, who provisional Governor of Texas, to represent the State of Texas to Congress to be admitted to the Union, and Mr. Pease, who was then Governor, to represent the State of Texas at the time of